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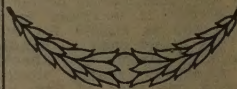
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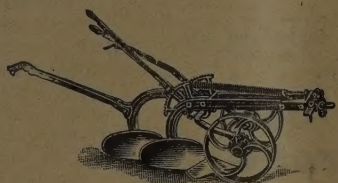
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PRODUCER GAS.

INTERESTING INFORMATION concerning the value of producer gas as engine fuel is to hand from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The use of gas is being successfully used as fuel for tractors, also for engines in cool stores. The Forest Products Division of the C.S.I.R. advises that the cost of installa-

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tion has to be paid out of the savings on fuel. It was stated in Adelaide that the cost of a charcoal producer fitted in front of the tractor and complete with scrubbers, carburettor attachment, and special pistons for the engine was approximately £80. At such a figure, the use of producer gas is an attractive proposition, since on the farm timber is generally cheap and charcoal burning is a simple operation. It is also claimed that engine maintenance with producer gas is not greater than with oil fuels, and that carbonising is no more prevalent.

To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge.—Benjamin Disraeli.

Take care of the truth, and the errors will take care of themselves.—Dean Stanley.

PERSONAL.

Mr. A. C. Vaughan, Fruit Inspector in the Mount Barker district, Western Australia, visited Victoria during February, and greatly enjoyed his visit to Doncaster, where he met Mr. A. F. Thiele and other growers. Mr. Vaughan, in addition to being Orchard Inspector, is also Port Export Inspector, and is highly esteemed.

Mr. A. L. Burke, managing director of H. H. Goodwin, of Manchester, England, visited New Zealand during January, and completed the contract under which Messrs. Goodwins will market all the Apples and Pears exported from New Zealand to the United Kingdom.

The Public Service Commissioner has confirmed the appointment of Mr. J. F. Murphy, Chief Investigation Officer of the Development Branch, as Assistant Secretary to the Department of Commerce, at a salary ranging from £824 to £900 per annum. This appointment was challenged by officers of longer service in the Department; nevertheless, the appointment was confirmed.

Mr. Murphy, who was Secretary to the Ottawa delegation, is thus placed in line to succeed the present head of the Department, Mr. E. J. Mulvany, who is due to retire in two years' time.

Mr. F. L. MacDougall, C.M.G., the Australian representative on the Imperial Economic Committee, and Mr. John Sanderson, who is well known in shipping circles, are to represent Australia on the Committee which will meet representatives of Great Britain and other Dominions in London to facilitate economic co-operation between the Governments of the Empire.

Ardmona.—Mr. W. Young has been elected Chairman of Directors of the Ardmona Fruit Products Co-operative Co. Ltd., in place of Mr. V. R. McNab. The directors expressed high appreciation of Mr. McNab's services as Chairman for the past seven years, and assured Mr. Young of their loyalty in the conduct of the company's operations.

Mr. E. Ross, of H. Jones & Co. Ltd., Hobart, was in Sydney and Canberra during February.

Nyah Growers Visit Mildura.

Messrs. G. P. Ross, G. D. Willoughby, Allan Jenkin, A. W. McTavish, J. F. Walsh, J. Barbour and E. Hoskins, from Nyah West, recently visited Mildura, and were very interested to observe local cultural conditions and packing methods.

Mr. G. Quinn, Chief Horticultural Instructor, Department of Agriculture, South Australia, will shortly reach the retiring age. Steps are being taken by the S.A. Fruit Marketing Association to induce the Government to retain Mr. Quinn's services. It is considered that it would be a great loss to South Australia to lose Mr. Quinn's services at this juncture, as he had done so much valuable work for the trade and fruit industry generally.

Mr. Michael Young has been re-elected Secretary of the Aurora Fruitgrowers' Association for the ninth succeeding year.

SENATOR AS A "SWAGGIE."

Jumps the Rattler and is Cautioned by Policeman.

Senator R. D. Elliott recently became a swagman for a week, living amongst the fruit pickers and "out-of-works" on the banks of the Murray. He "jumped the rattler," or, in other words, got a free railway ride to his destination. He was cautioned by a policeman, who addressed him as "my lad." Senator Elliott speaks in kindly terms of the warm-hearted friendliness of those men for whom life is anything but easy. It will be remembered that Senator Elliott is a keen worker for Empire preference, believes in more freedom of trade, and is using his best endeavours to bring about a better understanding with New Zealand, and, in particular, the removal of the N.Z. embargo on the importation of Australian fruit.

Huge preparations are being made for the Melbourne Centenary Celebrations—from the end of 1934 until early in 1935. This presents a splendid opportunity for a magnificent fruit show, with fresh, dried and canned fruits. Possibly two shows could be held—one in the spring of 1934, and another in the autumn of 1935.

Extensions at Batlow.—The Batlow Packing House has been recently doubled in capacity, and a fourth grader has been added.

The absolute necessity for developing the export trade in canned fruits is emphasised in the annual report of the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee. The extension of the berry production is not advised.

The directors of the Aurora Packing Co. have adopted the policy of meeting their clients in conference. Growers from Mildura, Irymple, Nichol's Point, Koorlong, Red Cliffs, Merbein, Coomealla and Curlwaa (N.S.W.), have been met in this way, and much good feeling has been promoted.

The steamers "Jervis Bay," "Turakina," and "Port Huon" loaded fruit in Tasmania for overseas markets during February.

About 850 cases of Plums were recently shipped on the "Moldavia" to England. The varieties were Diamond and Satsuma, and a large portion of the shipment was from Doncaster.

Victorian Irrigation Commission.—Recent appointments to the Water Commission to carry on the work of the Commission for 12 months were Mr. R. Horsfield, acting Chairman of the Commission; Mr. A. S. Kenyon, second member, and Mr. W. Travean, accountant to the Commission for 27 years.

An Apple blossom festival is held each year among the orchards of Virginia, U.S.A. Sports are held, the Apple Queen is crowned, amid much rejoicing. Thousands of visitors attend.

Full Moon.—During March the full moon comes in on Sunday, the 6th.

MOVING PICTURES ADVERTISE AUSTRALIA.

When delegates to the recent meeting of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council met at Melbourne, the invitation of the Department of Commerce to inspect their cinema branch was gladly accepted. Delegates spent an enjoyable evening, and carried a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Maplestone, in charge of Cinema Branch of the Department of Commerce.

The pictures shown were as follows:—"This is Australia," 1,440 ft.; "Concentrated Sunshine," 1,010 ft.; "Australian Butter," 1,000 ft.; "Heart of Australia," 910 ft.; "Canned Fruits," 620 ft.; "Wool Wealth of Australia," 275 ft.; "Sydney's Harbour Bridge," 780 ft.; "Canberra," 1,000 ft.; "Geo. Wallace" (comic), 670 ft.

It was announced that an Apple and Pear industry film was in course of preparation.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF IN FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Department of Commerce advises that Australian exporters, in order to benefit under the preferential tariff of the Federated Malay States, are required, in respect of goods grown or produced in the Commonwealth, to furnish a certificate of origin on Form D.119 for Imperial Preference. In the case of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods, Form E.120 should be used. In the absence of these certificates, maximum duties will be chargeable by the Customs authorities.

THE HIGH QUALITY of the Apples and Pears at Batlow, N.S.W., was recently referred to by Mr. H. Broadfoot, special instructor N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture. The clean state of the fruit reflects credit on the growers for their up-to-date methods of culture and spraying. It is anticipated that the export from this district will be about 80,000 cases.

Apple varieties at the Kentucky (N.S.W.) Soldier Settlement comprise one-third each of Granny Smith and Jonathan, with the remaining one-third divided between Democrat, Gravenstein and Sturmer. The last mentioned has proved unsuitable.

The district production this season is forecast at 136,000 bushels Apples and 20,000 bushels Pears.

During November and December, 5,000 boxes of Cherries were railed to Sydney and Brisbane from the Kentucky (N.S.W.) district.

The selling of Apples and Pears by number instead of by weight has not yet been finalised in Victoria. The reform is much needed. Who would think of buying Bananas or Oranges by the pound. Then why sell Apples and Pears by the pound?

Preparations have been made by the Young Fruitgrowers' Association to handle 1,200 tons of Prunes. The amount above Australia's requirements will be exported.

Mildura.—At the annual meeting of the Mildura Co-operative Fruit Company held during February, a dividend of 7 per cent. was declared. In the directors' report it was stated that the company had handled 10,262 tons of dried fruits, 53,464 cases of citrus, 1,819 cases of Pears, and 3,958 cases of Grapes. After a rebate of 17/6 a ton on dried fruit, the company had made a profit of £4,727. Two years ago a fruit processing factory was established and had taken 1,300 tons of fruit, £7,700 being received by growers. Capital amounted to £77,800.

EXPORT OF AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

APPRECIATION HAS BEEN EXPRESSED in London because of the cable sent by the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council to the National Fruit Trades Federation, giving an estimate as to the quantities of Apples and Pears going forward from Australia between February and May.

The Australian Press Association, London, cabled to the Australian newspapers on February 23, stating that the outlook for the Apple and Pear trade had to some extent been cleared by the sending of this cable.

NEW ZEALAND EMBARGO.

A deputation representing the Fruitgrowers' Federation of New South Wales, waited on the Attorney General (Mr. Latham), and the Minister for Health (Mr. Maher), on February 24, requesting that the Commonwealth Government should send a representative to New Zealand to discuss mutual trade, particularly in relation to the embargo on Australian fruit entering New Zealand.

Speakers emphasised that the embargo was seriously affecting the fruit trade.

Mr. Latham, in reply, said that the embargo on New Zealand fruit entering Australia was a quarantine measure designed to prevent fire blight from entering Australia. Biologists had reported that it was unwise at present to remove any of the restrictions against N.Z. fruit entering Australia.

SHOWS TO COME.

Victoria.

Somerville—March 15.
Red Hill—March 22.
Croydon—March 25.
Melbourne Royal—September 21 to 30.

New South Wales.

Bega—March 1 and 2.
Penrith—March 3 and 4.
Glen Innes—March 7, 8 and 9.
Nimbin—March 8 and 9.
Rydal—March 10 and 11.
Armidale—March 14, 15 and 16.
Crookwell—March 16, 17 and 18.
Parramatta—March 17, 18.
Goulburn—March 23, 24 and 25.
Muswellbrook—April 5, 6 and 7.
Sydney Royal—April 10 to 21.
Orange—May 2, 3, 4.
Narrabri—May 3 and 4.
Maclean—May 11 and 12.
Trangie—May 30 and 31.
Leeton—October 10 and 11.

Queensland.

Royal National, Brisbane—August 7 to 12.

South Australia.

Adelaide Royal—September 9 to 16.

BETTER FRUIT.

"Better Fruit" is a valuable publication dealing with the fruit industry of the Pacific Coast of U.S.A. It is published by Mr. John L. Jerome at Portland, Oregon. "Better Fruit" has quite a number of appreciative readers in Australia.

APPLE VARIETIES RAISED IN TASMANIA.

(5) Ranelagh.

(By P. H. Thomas, Chief Horticulturist, Tasmanian Department of Agriculture.)

RANELAGH WAS RAISED by the late Mr. Charles Fletcher towards the end of the last century, and named after the district in which it originated.

The Apple is planted on a number of areas in the Huonville district, and recently has attracted the attention of orchardists in other parts of the State.

Ranelagh is a very attractive Apple, very much like the Scarlet in shape and color, being slightly more conical, and possessing a firmer flesh and brisker flavor.

The tree is of vigorous growth and remarkably free from diseases and pests.

Fruitgrowers who have exported this variety to overseas markets generally report very good results, both from a carriage and selling viewpoint, the size being more uniform than Scarlet, and the shape allowing a very attractive pack.

It is a late mid-season variety, and will keep in cold storage until about the end of August.

Pomological Description.

Variety.—Ranelagh.

Form.—Round; conic; uniform.

Size.—Medium.

Cavity.—Medium depth; broad, rounded, symmetrical.

Stem.—Short; variable.

Calyx.—Medium; open.

Lobes.—Acute; medium length; broad at the base; erect; connivent.

Basin.—Shallow; wide, obtuse; symmetrical.

Skin.—Medium; tough, smooth; glossy.

Color.—Yellow ground color, surface almost wholly colored with a bright, attractive red.

Flesh.—Yellowish-white; soft texture; tender, sweet.

Quality.—Very good. Shippers state market prices are equal to Scarlet, which the Apple resembles.

Core.—Medium size; open; axile.

Carpels.—Broad; clasping; narrowing towards apex.

Calyx tube.—Conical.

Seed.—Fairly large; plump; round.

Season.—April to June.

TASMANIA.

Tasmanian State Fruit Advisory Board.

A MEETING of the Tasmanian State Fruit Advisory Board was held at Hobart on February 14. There were present Messrs. B. J. Pearsall (Chairman), J. H. Astell (Deputy Chairman), H. Calvert, F. W. Harrison, G. McGowan, H. A. Court, J. P. Piggott, A. Dickson and A. J. Honey (Secretary).

"Argyllshire" Shipment.—The Premier wrote approving of the Agent-General assisting in the matter of the "Argyllshire" case, subject to the Board lodging £500 with the Treasury, plus 25½ per cent. exchange, provided that the Government be not involved in the action.

It was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Special Committee to remit amounts when required.

Apple and Pear Export Council.—The Chairman gave a resume of the recent meeting of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council. Mr. Piggott stressed the necessity for advertising Tasmanian Apples in England, each

variety to be advertised in the retail shops by means of show cards.

Financing State Organisations.—Mr. Astell stated that the amount allocated from the export levy, £600, was inadequate and moved that the Executive of the Apple and Pear Export Council reconsider the matter. Mr. Calvert seconded. Mr. Court moved as an amendment that a further sum beyond the £600 be provided out of any amount in hand at the end of the financial year and that a larger amount be provided in future. Mr. McGowan seconded. The amendment was negatived and the motion was also negatived, owing to equal voting.

Fireblight.—On the motion of Messrs. Piggott and Calvert, it was decided that before any restrictions are removed to permit the entry into the Commonwealth of fruit from countries affected with fireblight, a copy of reports by experts relative to the danger of the introduction of fireblight be supplied.

Shipments to United Kingdom.—The Premier's Department wrote conveying a cablegram from the Agent-General advocating direct shipments to Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Secretary reported he had advised the Premier's Department of the cable sent by the Apple and Pear Export Council to the National Fruit Trades Federation, London, giving quantities until May spread over the ports of London, Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, and Avonmouth. Mr. Piggott urged pre-cooling of fruit for shipment during June, as he believed late shipments would be successful. He did not favor spreading the consignments over too many ports.

Crop Estimates.—On the motion of Messrs. McGowan and Calvert, it was decided that the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council forward as early as practicable in the season a reliable estimate of exports for the information of the National Federation.



Ranelagh Apple.

Showing method of pruning, fruiting, and general characteristics.

—P. H. Thomas, photo.

Illus. by courtesy Tas. "Journal of Agric."

Stacking on Wharves.—On the motion of Messrs. Astell and Dickson, it was decided to advise the Minister that in the opinion of the Board bruising of the fruit was caused by stacking of the fruit too high. It was decided to request the Department of Agriculture to furnish a report as to a reasonable height the fruit on wharves should be stacked and also as to ventilation, and that in the opinion of the Board 8 ft. high in stacking was sufficient.

Wharf Representative.—Mr. Pearsall moved that Mr. Burnaby be reappointed wharf representative and that the Government be requested to have him appointed an Honorary Inspector. Mr. Calvert seconded. Mr. Harrison said he regretted the Board did not have funds to provide for the employment of a wharf representative for the approaching export season. He moved that the Department of Agriculture be approached with a view to having the work carried out by Departmental officers and that reports be made available to the Board, and, failing that, that the Executive be empowered to appoint representatives. The amendment was carried.

Interstate Freight.—It was decided, on the motion of Messrs. Calvert and Pearsall, to approach the Interstate Shipping Companies for a reduction of freight.

Code for Apples and Pears.—Mr. E. L. Bentley, London, wrote, submitting list of Apples and Pears with five-letter code words attached. Received with appreciation, and decided to send a copy to the Apple and Pear Export Council.

Number and Size on Cases.—The recommendation of the Apple and Pear Export Council recommending that the number as well as size of Apples be placed on cases was approved.

Higher "Standard" Grade.—The Franklin branch of the Agricultural Bureau wrote, urging a higher grade for Australian "standard" brand, and that those who desired to pack to this standard be supplied with the Commonwealth standard brand; obvious default in packing under quality to forfeit the right to use this brand for the remainder of the season. Referred to the next meeting of the Apple and Pear Export Council.

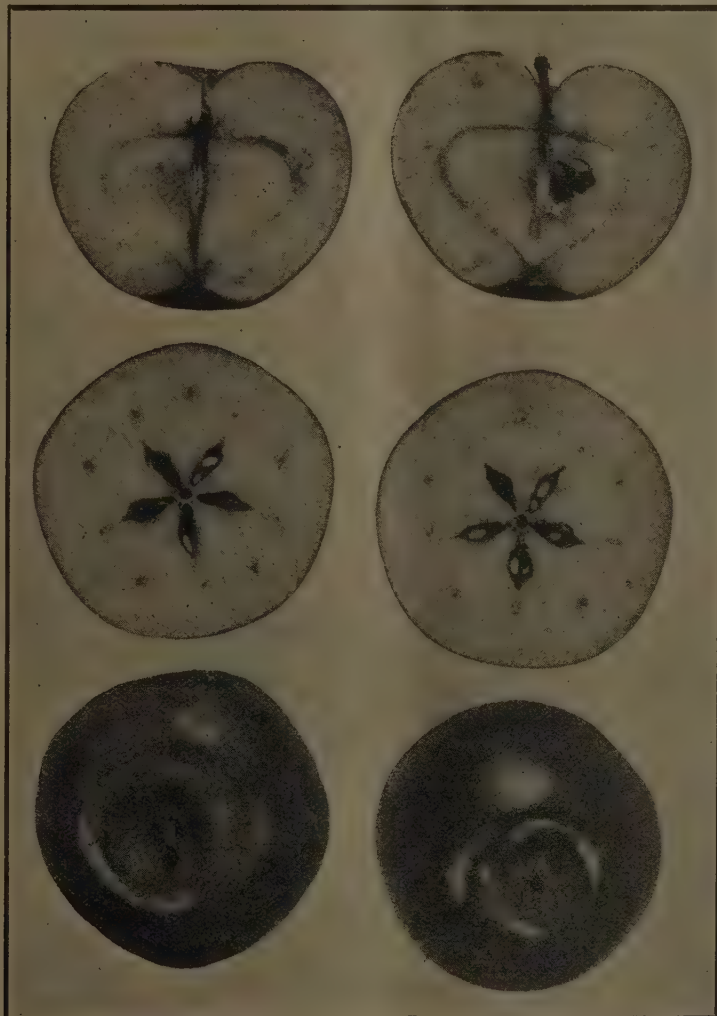
A resolution of thanks and appreciation was carried to

Ranelagh Apple.

Vertical and cross sections,
showing internal structure.

—H. M. Nicholls, photo.

—Illus. by courtesy Tas.
Journal of Agriculture.



Mr. R. E. Boardman and the Secretary of the Commercial Travellers' Association, for courtesies extended to the Board representatives attending the recent meeting of the Apple and Pear Export Council.

FRUIT AND SUGAR INDUSTRIES.

Annual Report of Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee.

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT of the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee, dated November 4, 1932, has been released for publication. The personnel of the Committee is as follows:—Mr. A. R. Townsend (Chairman), representing the Commonwealth Government; Mr. W. J. Short (Deputy Chairman Queensland Sugar Board); Mr. P. A. Feil (jam fruits); Mr. W. Young (canning fruits); Mr. A. W. Palfreyman (proprietary manufacturers); Mr. A. W. Fairley (co-operative and State manufacturers). The financial statement shows £315,000, received from the Queensland Sugar Board, and £800 interest on fixed deposits. Expenditure was as follows:—

Domestic Sugar Rebate	£171,687	15	11
Export Sugar Rebate	29,622	17	1
Canned Pineapple Export Assistance	3,132	0	7
Jam Export Assistance	1,003	13	8
Pulp Export Assistance	3,280	10	7
Sales Promotion—Advertising	2,000	0	0
Printing and Equipment	52	16	5
Travelling Expenses	385	6	10
Petty Cash and Miscellaneous	73	3	9
Bank—Fixed Deposits	90,000	0	0
Bank—Credit Balance	14,561	15	2
	£315,800	0	0

The Committee states that one of its most difficult tasks was the fixation of minimum prices for fresh fruit, which would be reasonable to manufacturers and sufficiently remunerative to growers.

Prices for Apricots and Pears for canning in the 1932 season were fixed at £10 per ton, and Peaches at £12 per ton. Owing to practical difficulties surrounding the fixation of minimum prices for citrus fruits, this matter was not proceeded with.

The total expenditure of £171,687 on domestic sugar rebate was distributed as follows:—

New South Wales, £34,925/9/2; Victoria, £72,072/12/11; Queensland, £19,004/18/1; South Australia, £17,430/11/2; Western Australia, £1,337/12/-; Tasmania, £26,916/12/7.

There is no rebate on the sugar content in goods sent to New Zealand as the terms of the New Zealand-Australian Trade Treaty prevent this. The export sugar rebate is of such an amount as will reduce the cost of the Australian sugar contents of the goods to the Australian duty-free equivalent of the world's parity price of comparable quality sugar at the time the goods are exported. The rates of export sugar rebate for 1932 ranged from £19/15/- to £16/5/- per ton, or an average of £17/16/8 per ton. After providing for anticipated commitments totalling £205,000 per annum for domestic and export sugar rebates, the balance of the Committee's total fund, namely, £110,000 per annum, remained for distribution to promote the sale of manufactured fruit products and to benefit the industry as a whole. In

view of the fact that the application of this sum to local marketing would not appreciably reduce prices, it was decided to further assist the export of fruit products.

Statistics show that the canned fruit industry is now as extensive as the longer established jam industry. Without considerable exports many fruitgrowers would be ruined. The Australian production of jam and fruit jellies declined from 85,687,291 lbs. in 1926-27, to 66,120,430 lbs. in 1930-31, whereas the canned fruit production showed a considerable increase. In 1926-27, the Australian production of canned fruits was 57,583,021, in the following year 88,803,055, in 1929-30, 86,334,408.

The export of jams and fruit jellies declined from 2,423,000 lbs. in 1926-27, to 1,674,624 lbs. in 1931-32, whereas in the same period the canned fruit exports increased from 10,142,633 lbs. to 35,346,105 lbs. In other words, the percentage of jam and fruit jellies production exported is 2.2 per cent., while the export of the canned fruit production is 72 per cent. The principle adopted was to grant assistance on exports to cover manufacturers against such loss as would be represented by the amount by which their actual net return from export sales at prices approved by the Committee was lower than the nett f.o.b. costs guaranteed by the Committee. The Committee's guaranteed f.o.b. returns for standard grades for the 1932 pack was as follows:—

	Per dozen 21 oz. cans.	Per dozen 16 oz. cans.
Apricots	6/4	5/2
Peaches	6/8	5/5
Pears	6/9	5/6

Plus 4½d. per dozen for "choice" grades of 21 oz. fruit and less 4½d. per dozen for "seconds"; plus 3d. per dozen for 16 oz. "choice," and less 3d. per dozen for 16 oz. "seconds."

The Committee was fortunate in the protection afforded by the Canned Fruits Control Board in London in fixing selling prices in U.K. A reasonably high price level was secured through Great Britain departing from the gold standard, and the consequent adverse exchange against U.S.A. causing high c.i.f. prices in Britain for competitive Californian canned fruits.

Berry Fruits.

Tasmania normally produces 70 per cent. of the Commonwealth total production of berry fruits. Because of the unfortunate position of the growers prior to the 1931-32 season, the Committee gave particular attention to this section, £20,000 being allotted to special export assistance on processed berry fruits and canned plums, but owing to damage by thrips and frosts, only £5,000 was claimed.

The outlook for berry fruits for processing was unpromising the sale being limited locally and there being severe competition abroad. Careful consideration by growers was warranted before increasing the production of berry fruits.

Canned Pineapples.—£10,000 was allocated to assist the export to U.K. and Canada of canned and crushed Pineapple of the 1932 packs, but this amount was not fully claimed, as the yield of Pineapples was less than estimated. The Committee's assistance saved the industry from a difficult position.

Jams and Fruit Jellies.—To assist the export trade, the Committee granted an additional rebate of £5 per ton on the sugar contents, making sugar £5 per ton less than the Australian equivalent of world's parity. The

expenditure for 1932 was not likely to exceed £1,500. The Committee previously decided as from September 1, 1931, to calculate rebates on jam on the fairer basis of a 60 per cent. sugar content instead of 55 per cent. previously in force.

General.—The Committee emphasised that the chief advantage of the policy was that the manufacturers processed at prescribed minimum prices to growers the whole of the 1932 fruit crops, the manufacturers having been guaranteed security against export losses. Owing to reduced yields, the sum of £110,000 was not fully used, thus enabling a substantial sum to be carried forward for the 1933 season.

£2,000 was granted to assist the advertising of Australian canned fruits including Pineapples in Canada.

New Sugar Agreement.—By reducing the retail price of sugar 1d. per lb. as from January 5, 1933, and the ordinary manufacturing price by £4/1/- per ton, the present contribution of £315,000 per annum for the fruit industry will be reduced to £200,000 per annum.

The Outlook.—The Committee considers that a note of warning should be sounded against over-optimism arising out of the new British Preferences and the revised Sugar Agreement. The Preferences may be nullified by the return of exchange on London to normal, or the restoration of parity between sterling and the American dollar. The export assistance from the sugar industry, substantial though it proved to be last year, might not go very far in the event of prolific seasons. Furthermore, the new Sugar Agreement will terminate in August, 1936, and there is no guarantee that the special fruit concessions, which have always been officially announced as temporary, will be continued on the same scale or continued at all.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that in connection with future production programmes, the industry will give due heed to its ability to secure profitable and reasonably permanent markets. The Committee further commends to the earnest consideration of all sections of the fruit industry concerned, the great advisability of taking full advantage of the fortunate circumstances of the next few years by unremitting endeavors to achieve the maximum possible reduction in overhead, production and selling costs, and in all outside liabilities and, where possible, to build up capital reserves to meet future emergencies.

Appreciation was expressed for the services of the Secretary (Mr. A. L. Nutt), the Department of Trade and Customs, Department of Commerce, and the Canned Fruits Control Board.

A statement is appended to the report setting out the export from Australia of canned fruits and jams for 1927-28 to 1931-32.

WINE DISTILLERIES CLOSING.

It is reported that a number of wine distilleries in the various States intend closing their distilleries because they cannot carry on operations at a profit on the regulation fixed prices. The price of fortified spirit has been reduced to 4/3 a proof gallon delivered at the door. Last year the price was 5/9 a gallon from the Doradillo and 5/3 for spirit from all other Grapes. At the lower prices, distillers state that the reduction wipes out their profits. When the Minister for Customs was asked to comment on the matter, he stated that so far he had not been notified of the distillers' intention to close down. The authorities within the trade had been invited to make suggestions that would lead to an amicable settlement.

MID-MURRAY NOTES

Renmark (19/2/33).

HARVESTING OPERATIONS for drying vine fruits is now in full swing. Currants are very disappointing, owing to the damage done by the rain during the last week in January, a week in which sultry weather conditions, accompanied by over an inch of rain caught the Currants at a critical time, and under these conditions mould developed rapidly, in some instances claiming up to 70 per cent. damage, while in other places the damage was only slight. Following various clues to a possible cause for such a radical difference in loss, the writer has come across many contradictions.

One grower claiming immunity from mould damage by having topped heavily, another who topped heavily, puts this down as the chief cause of his loss. Trellis rows running north and south fared no better than the east and west rows. Land irrigated just prior to the rain suffered badly, and on the whole, suffered the greatest loss. Owing to the humidity of the atmosphere during that disastrous week, little transpiration took place, while the double supply of water forced more moisture into the vine than it was able to absorb, consequently bursting of the tender Currants followed. In some instances the berries dried up, while in others mould developed extensively. On the whole, in this area the total loss is estimated at 30 per cent.

Sultana Crop Heavy.

Sultanas are, carrying a heavy crop throughout all the River areas. Mr. H. Showell, who has over 200 acres of Sultanas, commenced drying about January 30, which is rather earlier than he usually commences.

Baume readings of Sultanas range from 10 to 13 at present. Although it is quite in order to commence drying when the Baume test reaches 11, we cannot contemplate any further delay in commencing, owing to the large crop to be harvested, and the possibility of running into bad weather late in the season. Additional racks have been erected in all directions to cope with the crop in sight, and the fruit is in such good condition that a good sample should eventuate.

The standard "mixed" dip will be mostly adopted in this area: caustic soda-carbonate of potash-olive oil, combination dipped at a temperature of between 185 and 190 degrees Fahrenheit, but there are many who stick wholeheartedly to the cold carbonate of potash-olive oil dip.



Some of the growers who attended the Field Day at the Berri (S.A.) Experimental Orchard.

The secret of obtaining a good color with Sultanas by the use of the "mixed" dip is not always the mixture used, the influence of the type of land on which the fruit is grown has a definite bearing in this direction.

Certain types of "blue bush flat" land, known as type 6, will not produce a 4-crown Sultana with anything but by the use of cold carbonate of potash dip. The writer has experimented for five years with these dips and is swinging back to the cold dip; gambling on drying conditions being more favorable than during the past two drying seasons.

Pear drying is in full swing, and in spite of the big drop from a wind storm in January, some big crops are being harvested. The fruit is of particularly good quality, codlin grubs being scarce, this factor being the subject of much debate among growers. Weather conditions on the River are usually conducive to one brood after another emerging in quick succession, according to our daily temperature. This year, however, we were fortunate in having weather during November-December-January, which did not favor a quick succession of broods. The use of white oil in combination with arsenate of lead is finding much favor in recent years, although we cannot dispense with arsenate for the late sprays, as has been done in many localities.

A special irrigation has just been completed. This was for the purpose of carrying the later varieties, such as Gordos, Malaga and Doradillo, to fruition. Following the rain in late January, we experienced a severe heat wave which had the effect of drying out the land to such an extent that this extra irrigation became imperative. Furthermore, most of the trees from which the crop had been picked shared in this distribution of water.

There are still many hard shelled "penny-wise-pound-foolish" growers to be found, who have not taken this irrigation owing to an extra charge being made by the Irrigation Trust. When next year's crop is to be considered, the charge becomes a mere trifle. To get the maximum result from trees and vines, they should have an irrigation as soon as possible after the crop has been harvested.

The practical results following a February irrigation on Apricot trees, the writer followed the practice for years and has always produced better crops when this irrigation was given.

Citrus Growers, and Organisation.

Citrus growers are holding an important meeting next Thursday night to consider the position of the industry following delegates report from the Gosford Conference.

The River growers have always been wholeheartedly in favor of organisation in marketing, and it might be stated that the birth of effective co-operation among primary producers came from the irrigation areas on the River Murray.—"Nemo."

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

Orders for fruit trees for the coming season's planting should be placed early with nurserymen.

In frost-free areas, citrus trees may now be planted.

PLANT CITRUS TREES NOW.

CITRUS TREES may now be planted. By planting in the autumn, a more rapid growth follows than when citrus trees are planted in the spring, especially where spring rainfall is light.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE APPLE CROP in Western Australia this season is estimated by the Superintendent of Horticulture (Mr. G. W. Wickens) at 840,000 cases, as compared with 1,010,000 cases last season. The Pear crop is estimated at 120,000 cases, being an increase of 12,250 cases, and a much larger stone fruit crop is expected.

In 1930-31 the thrips plague played havoc with the orchards in the Great Southern district, but this has come to be looked upon as a check on the violent annual fluctuations in Apple production, which were becoming a most disturbing factor in marketing the fruit. During that year only 78,088 bushels were produced from the Great Southern district, as compared with the yield of 476,293 bushels from the same orchards in the following year.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS FROM VICTORIA.

"The City of Glasgow" sailed from Melbourne on February 16, with 25,962 packages of fruit for London and Hull. For London there were 18,179 cases of Apples, 3,956 packages Pears and 886 packages Plums. For Hull, 2,941 cases Apples. The total shipments to February 17, were 28,433 packages, which includes a shipment per s.s. "Moldavia" on January 31, containing 1,496 packages Pears and 975 packages Plums.

The estimated export of Apples and Pears to February 17 was 24,000 cases.

EXPORT OF SOUTH AFRICAN APPLES.

During 1932, South Africa exported 44,000 boxes of Apples to the United Kingdom. South African Apples arrive in England nearly a month earlier than the first Australasian Apples. Early consignment of Ohinemuri (Dunns) Apples were carried successfully as deck cargo. Later shipments arrived somewhat ripe. The experiments are being continued with hard varieties. Experience indicated that Jonathans and C.O.P. cannot be successfully shipped from South Africa as deck cargo.

DRIED TREE FRUITS.

The maximum proportion of the dried tree fruits produced this season in Victoria that may be marketed within Victoria have been fixed as follows:—Dried Prunes, 70 per cent.; dried Peaches, 75 per cent.; dried Apricots, 75 per cent.; dried Pears, 50 per cent.; dried Nectarines, 100 per cent. In regard to Prunes, it was stated by Mr. J. M. Balfour, Chairman Victorian Dried Fruits Board, that the present season's production would be about 2,400 tons, of which Victoria's proportion is approximately 350 tons. It is estimated that the total crop for Apricots would be 900 tons, Peaches 300 tons and Pears 200 tons.

In connection with the export of Prunes, Mr. Balfour added that he had made arrangements with the N.S.W. growers of Prunes to carry out the export proportion on behalf of Victorian growers who did not desire to export. This arrangement would enable the Victorian grower to sell all his Prunes in Victoria provided he agreed to contribute to the N.S.W. growers who did his export for him a minimum amount of one penny per lb. on the export proportion.

Seasonable Orchard Notes.

Green Manuring — Preparations for Planting — Pest Control — Citrus Culture.

Disease Control.

WHERE RED-MITE has not been effectively controlled, the application of an oil spray will materially assist in reducing the numbers of the pest to be fought next season. The prevention of "pin point" spot must not be neglected, for with dewy nights this form of black-spot is quite liable to ruin an Apple or Pear crop, and thus nullify all the previous work of the season. Lime-sulphur will act as an efficient protectant.

Where hygienic measures have not been applied during the season in assisting the control of brown-rot, much can still be done to reduce infection for next season. All affected twigs should be cut back into healthy wood, diseased and mummified fruit picked up from the ground and from off the trees, and the whole destroyed by burning. If this work is done now, the diseased wood will be much more easily distinguished than if left until pruning-time. The need for these precautions will be appreciated when it is known that the new infection for the coming season comes largely from the affected twigs and mummified fruits.

New Plantings.

If it is intended to add to acreage, growers must now make up their minds as to the numbers of each variety they intend to plant, so that orders may be immediately placed with nurserymen in order to avoid disappointment.

Buds recently inserted

should be examined, and if the leaf-stalk easily falls away when touched one may be assured that they have "taken"; but if the stalk persists, and there is evidence of a shrinking of the buds, two or three weeks after the insertion, they will almost certainly have missed. Where it is considered that the bud will not survive, it is worth while to take the risk of the lateness of the season and immediately insert another, if possible, below the previous working. Bands which have not been cut should be watched, and any tendency for them to cut into the stock avoided by cutting the tie as previously advised.

Citrus Culture.

Cover-crops.—Those plants that produce the greatest amount of growth in the shortest possible time are the best for this purpose. In order to stimulate growth it is advisable to make the sowing of the seeds coincide with the application of some fertiliser, which should be applied during the autumn. Soils that are rich in organic matter cause the trees to grow more readily, and moreover, in a measure, help the trees to resist some of the diseases now so common. Green crops of various kinds, if grown each season, must eventually help to improve the mechanical condition of the soil. Quick-acting artificial fertilisers are useful, but they can never make up that deficiency which alone can be supplied by organic matter.

Where any working of the soil is carried out prior to the sowing of cover-crops, it should all be done with the view of making a slight slope away from the trees. There is nothing so injurious to the root-system of almost all fruit trees as stagnant water. If care is exercised in the direction indicated, losses will not take place through the land becoming waterlogged.

Brown-rot.—The yearly loss from brown-rot is a serious matter, and varies in severity according to the rainfall. Preventive measures should be taken in the direction of cutting away any branches that touch the soil. In some quarters it has been found that treating the soil with a light dressing of sulphate of iron has a very beneficial effect in checking spore development. Although it is doubtful whether any complete remedy can be found if there is a long and continued period of damp and humid conditions, growers should be seized with the necessity for taking every reasonable care in regard to this disease. Possibly one of the principal factors is good sanitary conditions throughout the orchard.—"N.Z. Journal of Agriculture."

NOTES FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

Green Manuring.—The maintenance of sufficient organic matter in the soil for future requirements should now receive consideration. Organic matter incorporated with the soil improves its mechanical condition, makes it easier to work, increases the fertility by supplying food for bacterial activity and assists in the regulation of moisture supply.

The sowing of tick beans on inland soils is recommended. The purple vetch is also a heavy yielder on these soils, but is not so readily ploughed in and is more costly to plant. Its use in a rotation of tick beans is sometimes advisable. In coastal areas, where soils are light and several feet in depth, New Zealand blue lupins and purple vetch have for several years proved the most reliable in making heavy growth, even under excessive rainfall conditions. The latter factor has repeatedly spoilt field peas under similar conditions. The usual rate for sowing lupins and tick beans is one bushel per acre, whilst vetches are sown at the rate of 20 lb. if broadcast, or 10 lb. if drilled. If green crops are not being specially sown, weed growth should be encouraged in order to furnish organic matter. Continuous clean cultivation is depleting many soils of fertility, resulting in diminished crops and the production of small-sized fruit.

To grow green manure crops satisfactorily an application of 1 cwt. superphosphate per acre should be applied, and where weeds are being utilised, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia per acre should be applied in addition to the superphosphate.

Preparations for Planting.—It is seasonable to remind growers that any land they propose to plant during the winter or spring should be prepared as thoroughly as possible. A deep ploughing now will permit rain to soak in well, tend to sweeten the soil, and will greatly facilitate preparation later on.

In localities not subject to severe winter frosts, citrus trees may be planted now. Trees so planted develop more rapidly than those planted in the spring, especially where the spring rainfall is light.

Pest and Disease Control.—Citrus trees can still be treated for any pests that may be present. The red scale is most general, but in some instances brown scale may be present. The latter is usually at a very vulnerable stage of development during March, and spraying with white and red oil should not be delayed. Fumiga-

tion is more effective than spraying, particularly where densely foliated trees, require treatment. In many coastal localities a very weak-growing fungus is noticeable on fruit maturing later. Such is often called sooty blotch; it is not due to the presence of insect pests, and is distinct from "fumagine." A spraying with Bordeaux (6-4-100) applied during March or April, will prevent the development of this fungus.

Re-Work Unsuitable Citrus Varieties:

This is the most suitable period of the year in which to re-work, by budding, unsatisfactory citrus varieties. It is essential that greater uniformity be attained in the types of Oranges offered to consumers. Mostly the variation is due to inferior strains of trees.

Where the trees were prepared in the spring by severely cutting back, the strong growths which were thinned out during the early summer will now be in excellent condition to receive the buds. The bud-wood used should be obtained only from trees of proved quality and production.

About two or three weeks after budding, according to the development of the shoots budded on to, the ties should be loosened, and where misses occur they may be re-budded immediately on a new area on the same growth. As a rule, citrus buds are less likely to be blown off during their development in spring if they are placed on the inside of the selected shoots now.—"Agricultural Gazette of N.S.W."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles Griffith, of the Two Bays Nurseries & Orchard Co. Pty. Ltd., who has for the past five years been in the United States of America, returned to Australia to take charge of the business again. His return was due to the sad accident which caused the death of Mr. C. M. Griffith in December, 1931. Although 79 years of age, Mr. Griffith still retains a remarkable grip of the nursery business, and this is evident by the manner in which he has been able to take charge of the business again.

It is interesting to note that the original business of Two Bays Nurseries was founded by Mr. Charles Griffith and his brother, Mr. George Griffith, some 42 years ago. The nurseries and orchards are known throughout the world.

Many happy times were spent by interstate and State conferences of nurserymen and fruitgrowers at these nurseries, and the hospitality of the Griffith Bros. is well remembered. Mr. Griffith recalls some of the older nurserymen who attended these conferences, many of whom have passed away, such as Messrs. Geo. Rimington, Arthur Yates, Searle, John Brunning, C. A. Nobelius, C. J. Goodman, Richard Cheeseman, F. H. Brunning, and others. Mr. Griffith also recalls many happy times spent with the following who are still living, and sends his greetings:—Messrs. R. W. Hodgins, W. R. Hawkins, A. Spencer Watts, W. Champion Hackett, James Wright, George and Herbert Brunning, and others.

Although unable to travel much at the present time, Mr. Griffith is always pleased to see any of the members of the trade who may be visiting the Mornington Peninsula.

NO MIS-STEAK HERE.

Mr. Newlywed: "This steak tastes queer to me."
Mrs. Newlywed: "I can't understand it. I know I burned it a little; but I rubbed carron oil on it at once."

Canned Fruits.

CANNED FRUIT EXPORT.

During the period March 1 to November 5, 1932, shipments of canned fruits from Australia to the United Kingdom totalled 475,100 cases, or 12,700 cases more than the 462,000 cases shipped in the corresponding period of the previous season. The increase was due mainly to larger shipments of Pears and Pineapples, although most of the minor fruits showed substantial increases. Peaches declined by 110,000 cases, and Apricots decreased slightly. Pineapples have increased from 1,105 cases to 17,684 cases.

EXPORTS OF CANNED FRUITS.

During January, 1933, a total of 57,334 doz. 30 oz. tins and 3,216 doz. 16 oz. tins of canned fruits were exported to various destinations. These were made up as follows:—Apricots, 15,896 doz. 30 oz. tins, 313 doz. 16 oz. tins, Peaches 30,868 doz. 30 oz. and 493 doz. 16 oz.; Pears 10,570 doz. 30 oz. and 2,410 doz. 16 oz. The principal countries to which these were sent were U.K. (81,220 doz. 30 oz. and 2,000 doz. 16 oz.); New Zealand (18,218 doz. 30 oz. and 140 doz. 16 oz.), and the East (7,243 doz. 30 oz. and 980 doz. 16 oz.).

CANNED FRUIT QUANTITIES LISTED.

How many quarts of fruit or vegetables can I put up from a bushel? Helpful in this connection is a list giving approximate amounts of canned products which may be obtained from raw products. This list, compiled by the Home Economics Division of the Oregon College of Agriculture, gives the following:—

Apples—1 bushel or 48 pounds yields 20 quarts canned.
Berries—1 crate or 18 pounds yields 10 to 14 quarts.
Cherries—1 lug or 24 to 28 pounds yields 18 to 22 quarts.
Peaches—1 lug or 24 to 28 pounds yields 8 to 12 quarts.
Pears—1 box or 40 to 45 pounds yields 20 to 24 quarts.
Prunes—1 bushel or 45 to 50 pounds yields 30 quarts.
Tomatoes—1 bushel or 45 to 50 pounds yields 14 to 18 quarts.
Asparagus—3 pounds yields 1 quart.
Corn—2 dozen ears yields 2 to 3 quarts.
Peas, green—8 pounds yields 2 quarts.
Pumpkin—4 pounds yields 1 quart.

CANNED FRUIT EXPORTS.

It is interesting to note that the export of canned fruits from Australia to Canada increased from 349,800 lbs. in 1927-28 to 7,138,641 lbs. in 1931-32. In the same period the exports to U.K. increased from 18,089,043 lbs. to 23,541,906 lbs., and to New Zealand from 2,899,126 lbs. to 3,308,345 lbs.

SECONDHAND BOTTLES.

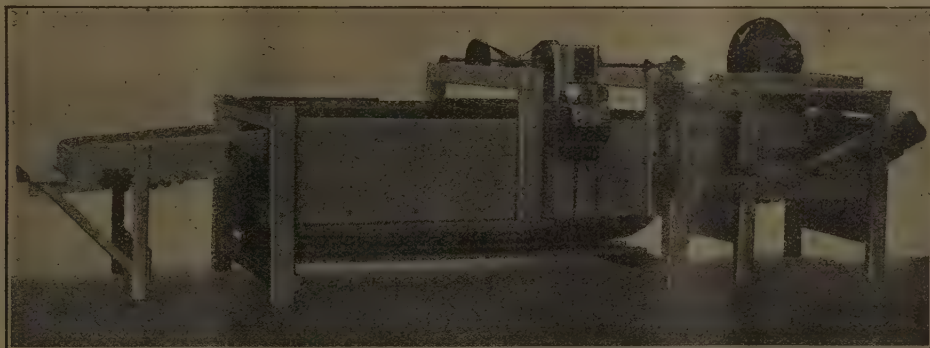
The milkman is not the only offender who uses second-hand bottles. A firm of Melbourne sauce manufacturers have a collection of their own bottles that have been used by another factory. These bottles, which had the name and address moulded on, had evidently been placed against an emery wheel, with the object of removing the evidence that they belonged to another firm, but in some instances the operator had not done the work satisfactorily enough to obliterate all the letters, and the bottles were identified.

REMOVAL OF SPRAY RESIDUE.

Hydrochloric Acid Method Most Satisfactory.

OWING TO A BRITISH HEALTH Regulation that foodstuffs must not be offered for sale containing more than 0.01 grains of arsenious trioxide to the lb., the necessity for removing the spray residue is emphasised by Mr. A. G. Strickland, M.Agr.Sc., Horticultural Research Officer, in the Victorian "Journal of Agriculture." The recent use of oil sprays instead of arsenical applications and the use of combined arsenical and oil sprays has intensified the problem of spray residue, and it is impossible to remove the stain even by hand wiping of individual fruit. Hand wiping is very costly, and a cheaper method is necessary. As an improvement on hand wiping, mechanical wipers were introduced, but these machines are only fairly satisfactory.

Various washing solutions have been experimented with and the most successful is a dilute solution of hydrochloric acid. The method was tested at Harcourt on Apples coated with residue. Treatment in $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 1 per cent. hydrochloric acid reduced the arsenic content from an original amount of six times the allowable quantity to approximately one quarter of the quantity permitted by regulation.



One Type of Fruit Washing Machine Used in U.S.A.

Illus. by courtesy of Journal of Agri., Victoria.

Hydrochloric acid must be handled with care. It attacks cloth, leather and metals unless quickly washed off with some alkali such as hydrated lime or baking soda. A supply of either of these should be kept handy in case of accident. For washing Apples and Pears, this concentrated acid is used at the rate of one to three gallons per 100 gallons of water, according to the density of the residue. Lightly marked fruit is cleaned with a solution of 1 gallon of acid per 100 gallons of water.

After treatment, it is extremely important that rinsing be thorough. Whether a machine is used, or whether the fruit is dipped in wooden troughs, it is desirable to have a continuous stream of fresh water running through it. This constant change of water should take place at such a rate as to ensure the use of two to three gallons of fresh water for each bushel of fruit. Properly carried out, the treatment will not injure the fruit; in fact, the fruit will be more attractive.

When fruit is hand dipped, shallow boxes should be used to hold the fruit, and these should be immersed only deeply enough to cover the top layer of fruit. If large quantities are to be cleaned, the purchase of a com-

mercial washing machine is advised. With such a machine the capacity may be up to 1,000 cases per day or more. One firm in Melbourne already has drawn up plans for a suitable machine. When smaller quantities are to be handled, a pair of dipping troughs will give satisfactory results. Whether the washing treatment is carried out on a large or small scale, it is important that the fruit be treated immediately after picking. Fruit washing is in general use in the United States both for local and export purposes, and in South Africa it is now compulsory for all exported Apples and Pears to be washed in hydrochloric acid.

"GIFT" SCHEME FOR APPLES.

People in Australia Can Arrange to Send Cases to Friends in U.K.

The C.O.D. of Fruit Marketing, Brisbane, is again arranging for Apples, particularly from the Stanthorpe area, to be forwarded to Great Britain to friends and relatives of growers. The covering charge is approximately 10/- a case. The fruit will be taken from growers' consignments and after delivery expenses have been ascertained, any balance will be remitted to growers. No Pears can be accepted in these consignments.

APPLE AND PEAR PACKING CHART.

A revised chart for the packing of Apples in the standard case (18 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$), and for Pears in the 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. standard Pear case is to hand from the Gerrard Wire Tying Machine Co. Pty. Ltd. The details are based on information supplied by Mr. Basil T. Krone, Fruit Packing Inspector, Victorian Department of Agriculture. The Apple chart gives details for the packing of long or round Apples, also for the packing of flat Apples. For the packing of Pears the case measurement is 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, inside measurement, and the packs embrace long, medium and short varieties.

Particulars are also given for the packing of Pears in the "long" bushel case—26 in. x 6 in. x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., inside measurement, clear of division. Separate packs are shown for medium and short types, such as Packham, Josephine, etc., and for long types, such as Bosc.

The charts are well printed on stiff paper, and should prove of great value to growers and for packing houses. Copies are obtainable on application to the firm mentioned at 119 Hawke-street, West Melbourne, Victoria.

Answers to Correspondents.

Brown Rot in Citrus.—"Regular Reader," Gosford, N.S.W., states that a brown spot appeared on his Oranges, which developed until the fruit became dull: there was a pungent smell. Fruit on the lower branches was first affected. What remedy is recommended?

Answer.—This is evidently the brown rot—a very destructive disease. The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture recommends the application of Bordeaux mixture, made up according to the 3.3.40 formula (3 lbs. bluestone and 3 lbs. of quicklime to 40 gallons of water). In spraying the trees where infection has not yet commenced, it is necessary to spray only the ground under the tree and the lower branches for a distance of three or four feet from the ground. Where infection has already commenced on the tree, a more extensive spraying is required. In spraying, special attention should be paid to drenching thoroughly the main trunks of the trees since the brown rot fungus is capable of bringing about collar rot in these parts. This form of disease eventually may result in the death of the tree.

In addition to these immediate measures, growers should take steps to remove high growing weeds, which may grow up and touch the lowest branches, and during wet weather help in conveying the fungus from the soil to the susceptible tree.

Where affected fruit occurs on the tree, it should be picked and left in the middle of the row or, better still, collected and destroyed by burning. It should not be allowed to fall and lie beneath the tree.

Finally, if and when brown rot occurs in a grove, steps should be taken to keep separate the fruit from the top half and the bottom half of infected trees. This is especially necessary if any storage of fruit is contemplated. The sound fruit from the lower half of the tree must be disposed of as quickly as possible, otherwise further losses will result.

HORTICULTURAL ENQUIRIES.

(Replies supplied by Mr. Geo. Quinn, South Australian Chief Horticultural Instructor.)

Orange Trees Shedding Young Fruits.—Kimba Agric. Bureau.—"What is the cause of Orange trees shedding young fruits?"

Reply.—It is suggested that the trunk of the tree be cinctured when the blossoms are just falling freely. This consists of selecting a smooth, round place on the trunk, and with a sharp knife making a clean cut right around the trunk, pressing the knife edge through the bark until the resistance of the wood is freely felt. If the tree is very vigorous, make a second cut about 6 in. or more above or below the first. Do not try to lift the bark or take out a strip, but make a plain, clean, straight cut right around the stem.

Preventing Ants Ascending Fig Trees.—Appila Agric. Bureau.—"What is the best treatment to prevent ants ascending a Fig tree and spoiling the fruit?"

Reply.—Fix a rubber or tough grease-proof paper band about 6 in. wide around a smooth part of the stem and keep it smeared with a mixture of tar and just sufficient oil or grease to prevent the tar drying off and losing its stickiness. Any kind of sticky band will do, but do not allow any oily or tar mixture to run down on to the bark of the tree.

Making a Plum Tree Fruit.—If the tree is a variety which is known to set fruit in other gardens without the presence of another Plum which blooms at the same time, then the cause of non-fruiting may be due to some cultural defect. Usually, such trees, if healthy and vigorous, are more likely to flower and set fruits if left unpruned for a season or two. Driving nails into the trunk may give a check to the sap flow, but if that is necessary, probably cincturing by running a knife cut around the trunk when the blossoms are fully expanded would probably act more directly. If the tree flowers freely, and never holds its fruits, it probably bears self-sterile blossoms, and needs the presence of another Plum which blooms simultaneously with it. This can be tested by placing flowering twigs (if obtainable) from another kind in tins of water, and hanging them up amongst the flowers of your own tree. The bees and insects will effect the necessary cross pollination.

Preventing White Ants Attacking Fruit Trees.—No reliable and non-injurious preventive is known which can be inserted into the trunk, but white ants could be attracted and poisoned by soaking the lower half of pine or stringybark stakes in a solution of arsenic and driving them into the ground around the tree stem. White arsenic may be dissolved by boiling it with about twice its own weight of washing soda, or by treatment with equal quantities of caustic soda in a small volume of water.

—S.A. Journal of Agriculture.

Poisoning Green Timber.—M.H., Murwillumbah, N.S.W., asks for an approved formula for poisoning green timber, and when is the best time for the work.

Answer.—For poisoning green timber, the formula approved by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture is as follows:—Arsenic 1 lb., washing soda 1 lb., or caustic soda $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; water 3 gallons.

"Frilling" and poisoning with sodium arsenite has been found an effective way of rapidly killing green timber, though the usual drying out must, of course, take place before the dead tree can be burnt. If the operation is carried out when the sap is just completing its downward course, suckering is largely prevented. The period referred to varies in different districts, but it commences about February as a rule.

Codlin Moth.—"C.F.N.," Strathfield, N.S.W., writes:—I notice the advocacy of continued lead spraying of Apples, Pears, etc., right through to January. Is this for the control of the codlin moth? I have always understood that the moth laid its eggs in the calyx of the flower and when the petals had fallen and the fruit formed the eggs were there to hatch. Why the additional spraying almost to the time the fruit is matured?

Answer (by C. G. Savage, N.S.W. Department of Agriculture).—The codlin moths do not lay the whole of their eggs in the calyx of the flower. In fact, only a small percentage of them would be laid in such positions. The eggs may be deposited upon the young fruits or upon the leaves. Some of these tiny caterpillars enter at the calyx end before the sepals of the calyces have closed together, but others enter other portions of the fruit. The spring brood of moths are emerging from October, but some may not emerge until November or December, or even as late as early January. The caterpillars feed within the fruit for about four weeks and when full grown leave the fruit and spin their cocoons upon the branches or trunks of the trees. The first of these pupate about December 4, and others are pupating throughout

December and January. The average length of the pupal stage of these midsummer pupae is fifteen days. The moths from these pupae appear from the middle of December onwards, and three days after emerging the moths are laying eggs, each moth laying from a few dozen to upwards of 100 eggs. The larvae from these

eggs attack the well-grown Apples and continue to do so for the next few months, hence the necessity for continued spraying during January and February for late maturing varieties of pome fruits.

Pamphlets on the "Codlin Moth" may be obtained on application to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

New Zealand.

AT the January meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation Limited, Mr. T. C. Brash presided. There were also present Messrs. L. Dicker, R. Kinnaird, A. M. Robertson, W. J. Rodger, F. W. Sissons, W. A. Tate, and T. H. Torode.

Mr. Dicker introduced a matter regarding the prices of materials and extension of credit to growers. In the discussion it was stated that spraying materials had been reduced in price last season, the reductions having been passed on to growers. Dealing with the subject of re-setting of fruit, a suggestion was made that this might have been caused through different brands of arsenate of lead, but the consensus of opinion was that the varying brands have no bearing on the subject. It was decided to suggest to the Fruit Board that there be a slight reduction in the export shipping charge.

MARKETING N.Z. FRUIT IN BRITAIN.

Messrs. Goodwin, of Manchester, Control Entire Distribution.

The New Zealand Fruit Control Board has arranged that the marketing of their 1933 crop in Great Britain will be conducted through Messrs. J. & H. Goodwin, Manchester, which firm has facilities for marketing throughout Great Britain.

The contract provides for a 4 per cent. commission on all fruit sold in the U.K. Messrs Goodwin will pay to a central fund the whole of this commission, or 6d. per case (whichever is greater), and from this fund will subsidise wherever necessary the market returns up to the level of the schedule of prices mutually agreed upon between the Board and Goodwins. It is anticipated that this equalisation fund will approximate £30,000, the whole of which will be available for subsidising market returns. The scheduled prices referred to give net c.i.f. sterling value, according to grade, variety and size. Goodwins' liability will be limited definitely to the extent of the equalisation fund; and the equalisation fund for Apples will be separate from that for Pears. The whole of this is based on Goodwins not marketing more than 15 per cent. of what has been defined as "size A." This percentage is taken over the whole of the shipments and should 15 per cent. be exceeded, then the excess will not be under the guaranteed schedule prices. In the contract also is provided that any parcel showing over 5 per cent. wastage will be excluded from the provisions of the guaranteed schedule.

Messrs. Goodwin will provide market information, and thus exporters will receive valuable information regarding market conditions upon arrival, and market realisations, etc.

Fruit from the Otago district (which is not under the control of the Board) has been voluntarily placed under the system of marketing in Britain through Messrs. Goodwins.

And the truth shall ever come uppermost,
And justice shall be done.—Charles Mackay.

NEW ZEALAND FRUIT EXPORTS.

During the month of February, 13,600 cases were shipped to Southampton and 57,650 cases to London from Wellington by the steamers "Tamaroa," "Port Wellington" and "Otira." 13,000 cases were also shipped from Auckland to Southampton during that month by the "Akaroa." The following is the programme for March, as reported in the "N.Z. Orchardist":—

March 17.—"Rangitiki" Auckland, 10,000 cases to London.

March 10.—"Port Victor," Wellington, 23,000 cases to London.

March 8.—"Akaroa," Wellington, 33,500 cases to London.

March 11.—"Rotorua," Wellington, 35,000 cases to London.

March 11.—"Piako," Wellington, 33,000 cases to Manchester.

March 23.—"Tekoa," Nelson, 20,000 cases to West Coast ports.

March 23.—"Tekoa," Wellington, 17,000 cases to West Coast ports.

March 17.—"Rangitiki," Wellington, 70,300 cases to London.

Making a total so far for the season of 326,050 cases.

FIELD DAYS IN N.Z.

Much information was gained by growers at the three field days held at the Experimental Orchard at Appleby (N.Z.) during January. Over a hundred growers were present. Mr. J. H. Thorp conducted visitors over the experimental spray plots, and Mr. L. W. Tiller took charge when the manual blocks were inspected.

These field days commenced last year, and are becoming annual fixtures. Growers are well satisfied that valuable work is being done by Mr. Thorp and staff in the interests of the fruitgrowing industry.

NEW ZEALAND.

For some time past the doings of the Fruit Export Control Board have not met with the unanimous approval of growers in the Nelson district. Grievances were ventilated by Mr. J. L. Brown at a meeting recently at Mapua, N.Z. This was taken up by Messrs. T. C. Brash, H. E. Stephens and H. E. Napier, and a further meeting was held on January 27. Each of these gentlemen addressed the meeting and covered the points raised by Mr. Brown. Appreciation was expressed for the information supplied, many of the points in doubt having been cleared up.

A sure way of preventing bread from getting stale is to eat it.

Any sort of stain can be removed from a tablecloth with a sharp pair of scissors.

New South Wales.

Fruitgrowing at Kentucky, N.S.W.—A Vigorous Settlement in the New England District.

Apples, Pears, Cherries Grown: Successful Co-operative Society: New Cool Store Erected.

THE KENTUCKY SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT is served by the Kentucky, Kentucky South and Wollun railway platforms, and covers an area of approximately 8,000 acres.

The first orchard plantings were made during the early spring months of 1918, and successive plantings were completed in the years 1919-1920-1922. In all, the acreage planted was approximately 1,200 acres, and of this, there are fully 1,000 acres of trees in full commercial bearing—viz., 650 acres Apples, 320 acres Pears, 30 acres Cherries.

During 1918 and 1919, the plantings included 50 acres planted to Angelina Burdett Plums, and the D'Agen and Robe de Sargent Prunes. The Plums are still thriving, and this season carrying fair crops of good quality fruits.

Prunes do well in the district, but the time of harvesting and processing the fruits coincides with the harvesting of the Williams Pear and early crops of the Jonathan Apple, so they have not been persevered with, and nearly all the trees have been removed, and the land replanted with Apples.

The varieties used in the original plantings of Apples were on the following basis:—33-1/3 per cent. Granny Smith, 33-1/3 per cent. Jonathan, 33-1/3 per cent. made up of Democrat, Gravenstein, Sturmer Pippin.

Of these varieties it can be stated, generally, that the Sturmer Pippin has proved unsuitable for the district, and most trees have been worked over to the other varieties.

The holdings were confirmed to the settlers in January, 1928, and out of the 82 orchard areas originally planted, 72 are occupied at the present time, the other ten having proved doubtful as Home Maintenance Areas, have been subdivided and added to the adjoining holdings.

In addition to the departmental plantings, the returned men have added a further 270 acres of Apple trees to their areas, while approximately 50 acres of Apple, Pear and Cherry trees are worked by civilian orchardists.

Now that the orchards have reached commercial production, the choice of varieties planted have revealed the foresight and experience of the men responsible for the foundation of the settlement. Given average seasons, the district will prove a safe one.

The area is situated on the New England Range, at a height above sea level from 3,477 feet at Kentucky, to 3,555 feet at Wollun.

While there is risk during some years of damage by frosts during late spring, there is a compensating balance in that the severity of the winter season makes it easier for the effective control of both codlin moth and fruit fly.

The settlement is visited by tourists from all parts. The orchards are regarded locally as model areas, the symmetrical plantings being well cultivated and pruned on the one principle, demonstrating to a remarkable degree the care and attention given them by the occupiers. Blossom time, in spring, and again during early autumn, before the foliage commences to fall, and when the autumn tints stand out against a background of long rows of the *Pinus insignis* breakwinds, the orchards present a beauty that draws many visitors.

During November and December, 5,000 boxes of Cherries were railed to Sydney and Brisbane markets, while a fair quantity was sold direct from the orchards.

It is estimated the district production this season will reach 136,000 bushels of Apples and 20,000 bushels of Pears.

The quality of the fruit produced is equal to that from any other source, and the supply cannot cope with the demand over the marketing season.

Parallel with the progress of the orchards is the growth of the Kentucky Rural Co-operative Society Ltd.

Established during November, 1921, it has functioned successfully during the intervening years, and since the first commercial lots of fruit were despatched in 1925, the K.C.S. brand has established a reputation on local markets, and is now successfully competing in the export trade. During the past three seasons, small parcels have been forwarded to the United Kingdom, the East, and to Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Society's output in 1925 was 31,000 cases, with a membership of 22. In 1931 the membership increased to 25, and the output was 37,000 cases. 1933 finds the membership raised to 34 growers, and the output estimated at 80,000 cases. The business put through this season is testing the full capacity of the up-to-date packing shed erected at Kentucky South in 1928, and it is very evident that further space must be arranged in the near future to meet increased production of the orchards and the growing membership.

The employees during the peak period number from 25 to 30, and a commencement has been made this season to erect suitable accommodation for their comfort and welfare.

The Society's progress is further evidenced by the shipping space booked up for 32,500 cases for export to the United Kingdom.

The details are:—

Apples.—2,500 Gravenstein, 18,000 G. Smith, 9,000 Jon., 1,000 Sturmer, 300 Democrat, 100 Romes, 100 London Pippin.

Pears.—700 Packham, 200 B. Bosc, 250 W. Cole, 250 Josephine, 150 W. Nelis.

Seventy-five tons of Williams Pears have been booked for canners' requirements.

One thousand boxes of Cherries were sent out on country orders, and there are standing orders for direct sales to storekeepers for 12,000 cases Apples and Pears. A further contract entered into by the Society is to supply to the N.S.W. Railway refreshment rooms, all Jonathan Apples from 2 1/2 inches and upwards.

The first of the Gravenstein Apples for export were forwarded to Sydney, 14/1/33, and placed in cool storage for observation purposes.

The following is extracted from the advice received from Department of Agriculture's Officer in Charge of Export, Mr. H. Broadfoot:

"I found the fruit to be in very good condition. There has been a little development of 'bitter pit.' Judging from the condition of the fruit, it appears that the Apples will be in a fit condition to ship, and should land fairly free from 'bitter pit.' I might add that your packing is highly satisfactory, and should this high standard be maintained throughout the season, there will be no cause for complaint on the other side."

This season the first co-operative cool stores for fruit will operate in the New England district. The Kentucky

Rural Co-operative Society have erected a building of two chambers, with an 8,000 case capacity. The direct expansion system is used and operated by a "Wilac" compressor, and "Robson" engine. Messrs. Richard Wildridge & Co. Ltd., Sydney, are the engineers entrusted with the contract. The first tests were made during the week commencing January 22, and have proved satisfactory. The completion of the stores is now being pushed forward rapidly.

The compressor and engine installed have a capacity of 20,000 cases, and it is safe to say that within two years the extra storage space will be in operation.

FRUIT CROPS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE LATEST SEASONAL REPORTS issued by the Department of Agriculture in N.S.W. give the following particulars regarding fruit crops:—

Hail damage was particularly severe in the Bathurst and Crookwell centres and on the Northern Tableland. In the former area 20 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the Apple and Pear crops is hail marked in 75 per cent. of the orchards. Strong squally winds caused the loss of much fruit, particularly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, the Northern Tableland, and the Young district.

Citrus.—Coastal: Good rains were experienced throughout all groves during the latter half of the month. Trees have responded well, and very satisfactory development of main crop fruit has followed.

Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.—Squally conditions with hail were responsible for some damage to citrus crops in this area. The Valencia crop now appears to be light throughout, and the setting of Lemons is from poor to medium.

Bananas.—Good rainfall throughout the plantations on the North Coast was received. Plants showing the effects of the dry hot spell made rapid recovery. In the Murrumbidgee district some time is expected to elapse before normal harvesting conditions are reached. In this centre, a total of 27,000 cases was consigned to market by rail during January, a drop of approximately 4,000 cases from the preceding month. Medium yields are expected in the Lismore area during February. At Coffs Harbor a falling off in supplies is likely. During January, consignments by steamer from this locality totalled 4,453 cases, an increase of approximately 200 cases compared with December. Supplies from the Brunswick centre are expected to increase during next month.

Pineapples.—Harvesting of the summer crop is proceeding in the Tweed district.

Passion Fruit.—The bulk of the summer crop has been marketed from the North Coast. The recent rains should produce new growth and improve prospects for autumn and early winter crops. In the districts around Sydney the summer crop fruit is ripening rapidly, but in some localities it is under-sized.

In the Orange (N.S.W.) district this season there will be a first-rate crop of Plums, the Grand Dukes and President being of the highest quality. A large number will be exported in quarter-cases.

The Williams Pear crop in the Orange (N.S.W.) district is one of the heaviest on record, the quality of the fruit being exceptionally good. Other varieties have not cropped so heavily.

The social side of the district has expanded commensurately with the growth of the orchards.

There are now two churches, three public schools, three contract post offices with telephone communication to each corner of the settlement. The Bush Nursing Home and the Country Women's Association are functioning successfully, as well as two progress associations (North and South Kentucky), a virile sub-branch R.S.S.I.L.A., and last, but not least, the Loyal Rose of Kentucky Lodge M.U.I.O.O.F.—Wm. Milligan, Kentucky, 30/1/33.

BATLOW.

Practically every orchard in the Batlow district is carrying a very fine crop of Apples and Pears, which, in all the main orchards, are remarkably free from black spot, or any other disease or pest.

January and February to date have been very dry months, and a good fall of rain would be welcome, otherwise some varieties will run small.

Export packing commenced on February 6, the variety being London Pippin, 2½ in. and over, for the "Ballarat." This variety will be packed out as it becomes sizable enough, and then work on the "Jonathan" commenced.

All growers are now harvesting Williams Pears, which are being placed in cool store and reserved for sale to canning factories.

A new cool stores room has just been added to the cool stores, which brings the capacity up to 60,000 cases space. The new room has a capacity of 6,000 cases, and has been fitted with the direct expansion system, with the object of determining whether this system has any advantages over the battery system.

Additions to the packing house to the extent of doubling the size of the previous existing building has been completed, and a fourth grader has been added.

It will be necessary to pack round about 10,000 to 12,000 cases per week during March to cover commitments.—H. V. Smith.

Batlow, 13/2/33.

Young.—The district of Young, N.S.W., is breaking all previous records for the export of Apples this year, and during February thousands of cases of Jonathans and Cleos. were sent overseas. Good prices are guaranteed by firms which ensure a return of about 3/- a case to the grower. The boom in the export of Apples is caused by three factors—the Ottawa agreement, which imposes a tariff on non-Empire Apples imported into England, the favorable exchange, and the adverse exchange Britain on America.

New South Wales will have record shipments of Apples and Pears this season. Shipping space has been booked for approximately 300,000 cases, which is nearly six times greater than that of any previous period in the history of N.S.W.

16,000 cases of early Apples left N.S.W. on February 14 for London by the s.s. "Ballarat." These were mostly London Pippins, but included G. Smiths, Jons., and King Davids.

Citrus News and Notes.

SELECTED CITRUS BUDS.

The Co-operative Bud Selection Society Ltd.

FOR SOME YEARS it has been recognised that in most citrus groves there are trees that rarely produce sufficient fruits to be payable, whilst other trees are more constant producers of good quality and payable crops, so that with a view to enabling nurserymen to supply trees of the most productive and remunerative standards to planters, the above Society was formed under the aegis of the Department of Agriculture, and consists of representative fruitgrowers and nurserymen. The Society does not and cannot make profits, but merely exists to improve the fruitgrowing industry by making available for budding selected buds from special trees of the best types of quality fruit and of reputed good bearing habit only. Trees from such buds should undoubtedly be more profitable and appeal to all progressive orchardists.

The Co-operative Bud Selection Society Ltd., supplied the following selected buds to nurserymen during the 1931 budding season, trees from which should be available for planting during the 1933 planting season:—

Nurseryman.

L. P. Rosen and Son, Carlingford	8,000	11,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	25,000
T. Adamson, Ermington	2,000	2,000	700	1,000	500	6,200
Swane Bros., Ermington	1,000	1,000	250	500	500	3,250
Geo. McKee, Ermington	1,000	2,000	—	—	—	3,000
C. Langbecker, Bundaberg, Queensland	—	750	—	—	250	1,000
F. Ferguson and Son, Hurstville	2,000	3,000	—	—	—	5,000
A. T. Eyles, Rydalmere	3,000	2,000	—	—	—	5,000
R. Hughes, Ermington	500	500	250	500	1,000	2,750

—C. G. Savage, Director of Fruit Culture, in N.S.W. "Agricultural Gazette."

EXPORT OF AUSTRALIAN ORANGES.

Victorian Grower Visits U.K.

Mr. A. Fraser-Gandie, a citrus grower at Nyah West, Victoria, after personal contact with British marketing conditions, is of the opinion that central packing of citrus is essential to Australia's success. The British market is eagerly awaiting consignments of Australian Navels of medium size, thus leaving the exporter free to consign the larger sizes to Scotland, where higher prices are realised. If the fruit is put on the market earlier than August, it meets competition from the Brazilian fruit. He speaks favorably of the South African citrus fruits. Every care is taken to prepare the fruit for market, and nothing is left to chance. The fruit is not sprayed with paraffin wax or any other substance. Central packing is the secret of South Africa's success.

Mr. Fraser-Gandie speaks with enthusiasm of Australia House, in London. Here he found men with an intimate knowledge of the citrus industry, but it is regrettable that Australia House is not supplied with illustrated publications on primary industries. The opinion of both the English and Scottish markets is that the Australian Navel Orange is second to none, and if efficiently marketed, should realise as high as from 22/- to 25/- per box, which are usual prices for South African Navels.

U.S.A.'S CITRUS INDUSTRY.

According to a report issued by the California Fruit-growers' Exchange, the fountain industry in U.S.A. last year consumed 6,150,000 boxes of Oranges, or 13.7 per cent. of the total Orange supply. Lemons consumed by fountains in 1931 totalled over 940,000 boxes, or 15.5 per cent. of the total supply.

During the past 5 years sales of fresh Orange and Lemon drinks have increased 68.2 per cent. and 16.6 per cent. of all drinks sold are made from fresh fruit.

COLLAR ROT IN CITRUS.

COLLAR ROT IN CITRUS is the result of an organism which has been identified by Mr. F. C. McCleery, Assistant Biologist, N.S.W. Department of Agriculture.

Control Methods.

To prevent the spread of the disease to healthy trees, young trees should be budded high, and the bud-union should never be covered when resoling. The sour Orange is more resistant than the rough Lemon, and should be considered as a stock on suitable heavy soils. The soil

Oranges.		Marsh		Total.
Washington		Emperor	Eureka	
Navel.	Valencia.	Mandarin.	Lemon.	Grape-fruit.
8,000	11,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
2,000	2,000	700	1,000	500
1,000	1,000	250	500	500
1,000	2,000	—	—	—
—	750	—	—	250
2,000	3,000	—	—	—
3,000	2,000	—	—	—
500	500	250	500	1,000

should be pulled away from the trunk of old deeply-planted trees until the tops of the first main roots are exposed. Weed growth close to the trunk should be kept down in autumn and winter. The butts of healthy trees should be painted regularly, after the soil has been pulled away, with Bordeaux paint. These measures, in all probability, will prevent the development of new infections from year to year.

Affected trees, when the disease is not too far advanced, may successfully be treated. The soil should be pulled away from the base of the tree as previously described, and all diseased bark carefully removed. The wound should be painted with Stockholm tar, and about a month later the whole of the butt should be treated with Bordeaux paint. The trees should be examined repeatedly, so that areas where the diseased bark was not completely removed may be treated.

The Kentucky (N.S.W.) Rural Co-operative Society Ltd., established in 1921, is operating successfully. The membership is 34 growers; last season 80,000 cases of fruit were handled at their up-to-date packing house.

There is greatly increased interest in regard to nut culture in Australia. There will be substantial plantings of nut trees this season.

DRIED FRUITS.

New Season's Prices.

The Australian Dried Fruits Association advise that new season's prices for Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines are as under:—

Apricots (Single-box, price per lb.).—4-crown, 1/-; 3-crown, 11d.; 2-crown, 10½d.; 1-crown, 9½d.; slabs, 9½d.; plain, 8½d.; sacks (ungraded), 10d.

Peaches.—4-crown, 11½d.; 3-crown, 10½d.; 2-crown, 9½d.; 1-crown, 7½d.; plain, 6½d.; sacks (ungraded), 8½d.

Peeled Peaches, ½d. per lb. more than unpeeled.

Nectarines.—4-crown, 11½d.; 3-crown, 10½d.; 2-crown, 9½d.; 1-crown, 7½d.; plain, 7½d.; sacks (ungraded), 9½d.

Prunes.

"A. and B."	28 lb.	10 lb.	7-lb. Tins. (6 to case).	4-lb. Tins (12 to case).	2-lb. Tins (2½ doz. to case).	1-lb. Tins (5 doz. to case).	Cartons (4 doz. 1-lb. to case).
Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.
30/40 .	8d.	8½d.	9d.	37/-	20/-	12/-	9/-
40/50 .	7d.	7½d.	8d.	33/-	18/-	11/-	8/-
50/60 .	6½d.	7d.	7½d.	31/-	17/-	10/6	7/6
60/70 .	6½d.	6½d.	7½d.	30/-	16/6	10/3	7/3
70/80 .	5½d.	6½d.	6½d.	28/-	15/6	9/9	6/9
80/90 .	5½d.	5½d.	6½d.	26/-	14/6	9/3	6/3
90/100 .	4½d.	5½d.	5½d.	24/-	13/6	8/9	5/9
100/120	4d.	4½d.	5d.	21/-	12/-	8/-	5/-

C grade to be packed only in 28 lb. and 10 lb. boxes at ½d. off list, except 30/40 grade, which will be 1d. off list.

The above prices are for main capital cities and producing centres, plus the usual additions to prices for shipment to other ports.

DRIED FRUITS CONTROL BOARD.

The election of growers' representatives on the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board resulted in the following being elected:—Victoria, Messrs. Peter Malloch, Arthur Leslie Johnstone; South Australia, Mr. Herbert Douglas Howie; Western Australia, Mr. Alfred Yeates. These will hold office for two years.

DRIED TREE FRUITS.

Export Proportions.

THE PRESENT SEASON'S PRODUCTION of Prunes is estimated at 2,400 tons, of which Victoria's proportion is approximately 350 tons.

It was estimated that the total crop of Apricots would be 900 tons; of Peaches, 300 tons; and of Pears, 200 tons. The maximum proportions of total production of dried fruits in Victoria which can be marketed within Victoria this season are as follow:—Prunes, 70 per cent.; Peaches, 75 per cent.; Apricots, 75 per cent.; Pears, 50 per cent.; and Nectarines, 100 per cent.

Mr. J. M. Balfour (Chairman of the Victorian Dried Fruits Board), said that he had arranged with growers of Prunes in New South Wales to carry out the export proportion of Prunes on behalf of Victorian growers who did not desire to export. That would enable Victorian

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growers to sell all their Prunes in Victoria, provided they agreed to contribute a maximum of 1d. a lb. on the export proportion to the New South Wales growers, who undertook export for them. The payment would be made to the Victorian Dried Fruits Board, which would arrange for the proxy export and pay the money received to the New South Wales exporters. Growers who wish to take advantage of that arrangement should communicate immediately with the Victorian Dried Fruits Board, 623 Collins-street, Melbourne, giving particulars of their estimated total production of Prunes this year.

DRIED TREE FRUITS.

All Packing Sheds Must be Registered.

A reminder has been issued by the Chairman of the Victorian Dried Fruits Board (Mr. J. M. Balfour) to the effect that dried Prunes, dried Peaches, dried Apricots, dried Nectarines, and dried Pears have been declared to be dried fruits within the meaning of the Dried Fruits Act, and are now under the control of the Board. All these fruits should now be processed and packed in a packing shed registered by the Board.

AUSTRALIAN FRUIT FOR GLASGOW.

THE Agent-General in London for Victoria, Mr. W. Leitch, was the guest of the Clyde Navigation Trustees, Glasgow, in January. The visit was arranged in the endeavour to secure further direct shipments between Australia and Glasgow. Mr. Leitch was entertained at lunch at the City Chambers, and after visited the Royal Exchange and gave an address. In a speech the Lord Provost said that people in far-off lands did not realise what a great place Glasgow and the West of Scotland was and what a large field there was for the distribution of Australian products. Four years ago direct shipments had started and imports had risen tremendously in that period, but there was room for more development of trade between the two countries. Glasgow was the best centre for distribution of produce to 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 people. The Clyde was the centre of the shipbuilding and shipping industries, yet 90 per cent. of Australian products were shipped to London. He believed in reciprocal trade, and the time would come when Australia and Scotland would enjoy an interchange of their respective products.

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DRIED VINE FRUITS.

Mr. J. M. Balfour, Chairman of the Victorian Dried Fruits Board, announced that Mr. Allan (Minister for Agriculture) has issued a notice by which the maximum proportions of Currants, Sultanas, and Lexias produced in the year 1933 which may be marketed within Victoria have been fixed. The proportions are:—Currants, 15 per cent.; Sultanas, 10 per cent.; and Lexias, 30 per cent. This determination is in conformity with that made by the Commonwealth Minister for Commerce (Mr. Stewart) for interstate trade.

Mildura.—An inspection was made in February of vineyards in the Red Cliffs and Merbein districts by the Government Viticulturist (Mr. F. De Castella) and the Manager of the State Viticultural Research Farm, Rutherglan (Mr. C. P. Goulding). The extent of oidium occurring on many of the blocks surprised them, and it was noticeable that this trouble appeared when vines were not efficiently sulphured. Mr. de Castella stated that although it was now late in the season, sulphuring would prove beneficial.

Mr. Leitch stated that during six years' trading up to 1930, Australia was the only country in the world that gave Great Britain a credit balance in her trade. That credit balance amounted to £48,000,000. He complimented the Clyde Navigation Trust on their great enterprise in sending Mr. Harold W. Ford to Australia to extend their activities. He assured them that when the time came for his return to Australia he would put before producers and shippers the advantages of having direct shipments to Glasgow, thus saving transport charges from London to that port.

Mr. Leitch visited the Glasgow Fruit Market, and witnessed great enthusiasm by the buyers to secure Australian Apples and Pears. Already some of the Glasgow fruit firms had got into fresh sources of supply in Australia, and he was looking forward to an increase in the trade in Apples and Pears this season. He understood one of the greatest difficulties in the past had been the provision of adequate refrigerating tonnage, but that had been largely overcome, and this year was going to see the largest programme of refrigerating vessels ever put on the Australian service to Glasgow.

TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND.

Effect of "Fireblight" Embargo.

THE EMBARGO in New Zealand on the importation of fruit from Australia has caused much anxiety amongst fruit producers in the Commonwealth, particularly citrus growers. New Zealand maintains that the embargo against the importation of fruit into the Commonwealth from the Dominion on the grounds of the likelihood of the importation of

"fireblight" is untenable. In this, they are supported by the fruit industry of Canada. It is stated that if fireblight is carried on the fruit, Australia, England and other countries which have received substantial quantities of fruit from Canada and New Zealand, would have had fireblight long ago. Furthermore, it is pointed out that fruit from fireblight districts

whether in U.S.A., Canada, or N.Z., is allowed to travel freely within those countries, and no instance has been recorded that fireblight has been disseminated by means of the fruit.

At the same time, there are rigid quarantine restrictions within the countries concerned in regard to the introduction into clean districts of scions from fireblight-infected districts. It is admitted that this quarantine restriction is reasonable, and that Australia is wise to maintain it in regard to scions, trees, stocks, etc., from fireblight countries. The contention is that these quarantine restrictions should not apply to fruit.

This subject is now becoming a matter of political importance between the countries concerned. It is understood that the quarantine authorities in Australia maintain that they are justified on scientific grounds for refusing to admit fruit from fireblight-infected countries. Certainly, the fruit industry in Australia does not desire to have fireblight added to other disease control problems. Nevertheless, it has to be admitted that there is strong opinion amongst growers that the embargo against the introduction of fruit is not justified, while on the other hand, there are many growers who are absolutely convinced that this embargo, instead of being a trade barrier (as some allege), is in reality a necessary quarantine provision to protect their orchards.

At the recent meeting of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, it was reported that a conference of biologists and plant disease experts was to be held in this connection, but so far, it is understood, no advice has reached the Council in regard to this proposed conference. Mr. George Quinn, one of the best known horticulturists in Australia, recently stated that no instance had been known of fireblight having been disseminated by means of fruit, and he urged that the commonsense practical viewpoint be adopted instead of text book theories.

The question is one which needs to be carefully thought out by growers in consultation with their scientific advisors. The decision regarding the maintenance or lifting of the embargo will have far-reaching importance in regard to Australian trade generally.

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FRESH FRUIT EXPORTS TO FRANCE.

Special Conditions to be Observed.

NOW THAT THE APPLE AND PEAR export season throughout the various States has commenced, the Minister for Commerce (the Hon. F. H. Stewart) again desires to direct the attention of exporters to the special conditions to be observed in regard to fruit for shipment to France.

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Pears

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Mr. Stewart stated that early in 1932 the French Government placed a quarantine embargo on fruit imported from several countries, including Australia, because of fear of the introduction of San Jose scale. It has stipulated that all fruit shipped from Australia must be accompanied by a special certificate stating that the fruit was free from the scale.

Arrangements have been made by the Commonwealth Department of Commerce for the issue of this special certificate in respect of direct shipments to France, particularly of Apples and Pears. The certificate will be issued in duplicate by the officers of the State Department of Agriculture who carry out the inspection of the fruit on behalf of the Commonwealth. One copy of the certificate is to accompany the shipping documents for the port Customs authorities in France, and the other copy should be sent direct by the exporter, before shipment of the fruit, to the Ministry of Agriculture, 78 Rue de Varenne, Paris.

Mr. Stewart has specially referred to the fact that in England there are buyers who import Australian Apples and Pears specially for re-exporting to France. Where this special certificate is so desired by the English buyer, either direct or through the local exporter, and provided the fruit is free from San Jose scale and other harmful pests, the issue of the certificate by the officer of the Department of Agriculture has been arranged for.

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THE GROWING OF CITRUS TREES.

Big Enterprise at Ermington, N.S.W.

Ermington is on the banks of the Parramatta River, twelve miles from Sydney by rail—Ryde is the nearest railway station, one mile to the east of Ermington. Just about four miles from Parramatta is the "Rosea" nursery of Thos. Adamson, at Ermington. This area is practically frost free, hence so many citrus nurseries are here established. The young Lemon seedlings can be grown with great facility. This district supplies the bulk of the citrus trees in the Commonwealth. As a matter of history, it is recorded that the first citrus trees were budded in the district. It is also claimed Shepherd & Co. started a nursery in the district 90 years ago.

The first Orange trees were layered—that is, a branch of the tree was bent to the ground, then pinned to the soil with pegs; soil was thrown over them until they formed roots; after this, grafting was the popular way of propagation; each graft was covered over with a bottle—one that had the neck cut off. This was done with a hot ring of iron. After the ring was removed the bottle was dipped in water: this separated the neck from the bottom. In this way a miniature glasshouse was formed.

Then nurserymen commenced on the system of budding, and from then onwards one could safely say production increased tenfold from this manner of propagation. It is said in the boom times of citrus growing, that half a million young citrus trees would be sent out of the district in a season, and one can imagine the work this would entail and the men that were employed in this district, when one realises that it takes three years to produce a saleable tree: that is, from the time the seed is sown and the budded tree is ready to be lifted from the nursery row. Immense quantities of packing material would be required to pack the half a million trees so that they would arrive in good condition—anything up to half a ton of rope, binder twine, etc. Five hundredweight of brown paper; the same amount of waste newspaper, one hundredweight of sewing twine. Five tons of straw, in addition to woodwool, moss, sewing machine cases, etc.

All trees that are forwarded to the other States are packed in cases and embedded in old sawdust: about 300 trees are put in an ordinary machine box. All trees have to be fumigated by Government Inspectors before leaving the nursery for other States. Each nursery has an airtight chamber for this purpose—a certificate of cleanliness accompanies the consignment.

Mr. Adamson's nursery is close to the Parramatta River. Fifteen acres of land are under intense cultivation. Chiefly citrus fruits, summer fruits and roses are grown, also some 50,000 Passion vines are propagated annually from seed purchased from Norfolk Island. Passionfruit is grown as a pot boiler for the orchardist until his fruit trees come into bearing. A Passion vine will come into fruit in eighteen months; fruit takes considerably longer. As soon as the fruit tree produces, the Passion vine is destroyed; there are no idle bones in a good orchardist. A Simar Rototiller does all the hard work on the nursery. This little motor plough works the soil up to a fine powder. All the weed growth is chopped up and buried as manure, the soil is worked at least five times to what it was with old methods, and trees have that healthy look. As one passes through the nursery, one wonders how that healthy look can be kept up in such dry weather. Mr. Adamson puts it down to the con-

tinual stirring of the soil. As one passes through row after row of evenly grown citrus trees, one bed of 30,000 just look a picture. Then we come to a bed of 20,000 young Peach trees that are clean and evenly grown: then Apples—one wonders where they all go to; Plums by the thousand, also Pears, Figs, Almonds, Cherries, Quinces, are all here in their many thousands.

Then we come on to the rose beds, 10,000 of which were noted in one bed alone: the whole of the place is under the Skinner system of irrigation. Mr. Adamson claims this is the only way to water successfully. The watering can go on while one is asleep. Mr. Adamson is one of the representatives of the nurserymen on the Bud Selection Society of N.S.W., and he is a thorough believer in bud selection. He says his eyes have been opened as regards bud selection, and it is a pity it had not been brought in years ago. The Co-operative Bud Selection Society is made up of the following:—Mr. H. Robinson and Mr. W. J. Black representing the fruit growers, Messrs. J. Larsen and Thos. Adamson, representing the Nurserymen's Association of N.S.W., Mr. R. Benton, Citriculturist, Government representative.

EXPORTS OF GRAPEFRUIT.

Shipments of Australian canned Grapefruit were sent to London during February by Messrs. Brookes Lemos Ltd., and Henry Williams & Sons Pty. Ltd. The Grapefruit came from the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, N.S.W., also from the Swan Hill district and the Goulburn Valley in Victoria.

Port of Manchester.—Information is to hand from Captain W. J. Wade, giving details of the facilities provided by the Manchester Ship Canal Co. for the handling of fruit for Manchester and urging the importance of Manchester as a port of destination for Australian fruit.

EXPORT OF ORANGES.

As a result of the decision arrived at the recent Gosford Citrus Convention, efforts have been made to export at least 24,000 boxes of Oranges abroad in the coming season. Difficulties in securing the necessary steamer space, however, have been experienced.

Mr. J. A. Parkes, Secretary of the Federal Citrus Council, now advises that the Council is concentrating on a special effort to secure space for 14,500 cases in mid-July. The Federal Citrus Council is to be commended on its appreciated efforts to give the best service possible to the Australian citrus industry.

IMPERIAL FRUIT SHOW.

According to advice received by the Department of Agriculture, the Imperial Fruit Show Ltd., London, has decided to organise a third spring section of the Imperial Fruit Show for Australian, New Zealand and South African Apples and Pears. This show will be held at the New Horticultural Hall, London, on June 7 and 8, 1933.

The classes and conditions of entry remain unaltered as compared with the two previous shows in 1931 and 1932, but, in the overseas section all entries will be drawn from commercial consignments landed in Great Britain in accordance with arrangements to be made there. Each entry will consist of four one-bushel boxes and an entry fee of 10/- per entry must be paid. Copies of schedules and full particulars may be obtained from the Director, Department of Agriculture, Melbourne.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FRUIT MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Executive of the S.A.F.M.A. was held at Adelaide on January 27, 1933. There were present Messrs. H. J. Bishop (Chairman), H. N. Wicks, J. S. Hammat, D. W. Hannaford, A. O. Peterson, M. G. Basey, G. Quinn, R. O. Knappstein, R. B. Pritchard, M. Vickers, R. Willsmore, G. W. Selth, F. B. James, R. Mason, J. B. Randell, R. A. Cramond, T. Playford, P. R. B. Searcy, and the Secretary.

Shipping Sub-committee.—The Sub-committee reported the freights question was unsatisfactory, and the Secretary read a report prepared by Mr. G. A. W. Pope on the subject. Copy of this report had been sent to the O.S.R.A. in Sydney. The Committee was endeavouring to obtain a chartered steamer to lift fruit in March, but telephonic advice was received from the O.S.R.A. advising it was too late to arrange a charter during that month. A further telegram was despatched to the Minister for Markets asking for assistance.

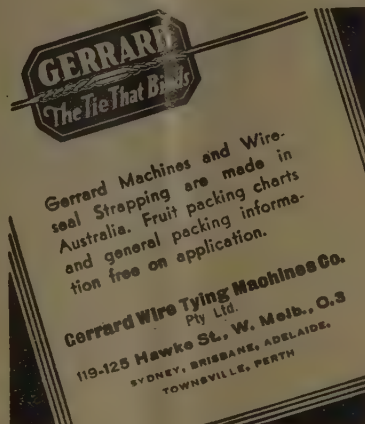
The question of Mr. G. Quinn's retirement was discussed. Messrs. Searcy and Hammat jointly moved that the Association should make every endeavour to induce the Government to extend the period of Mr. Quinn's service. It was resolved that the Minister of Agriculture be approached asking if he would receive a deputation to discuss the advisability of extending Mr. Quinn's services.

Mr. Wicks stated that reports had been received regarding progress of codlin moth experiments. He advised that Mr. Quinn proposed to arrange with Mr. Samuels, of the Waite Research Institute, to visit some infected orchards. In reply to a question by Mr. A. O. Peterson regarding a uniform case for Pears, it was

reported that nothing had been decided, but the three-quarter Canadian case was the most favored.

Delegates to the recent Apple and Pear Export Council meeting reported on the proceedings, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded, on the motion of Messrs. Knappstein and Basey.

The 1932 planting of Bananas on the North Coast of New South Wales was double that of 1921-22. The area now under Bananas is 10,000 acres, and by the end of the planting season there will be 13,000 acres under crop. Mr. Savage, N.S.W. Director of Fruit Culture, is urging growers to grow Bananas only in the most suitable localities.



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It is equipped with Automatic Agitator, and the pump runs in oil.

The 80-gallon Vat is made from specially treated timber.

The Engine and Pump are totally enclosed.

Consider These Reductions in Prices—

	£	s.	d.
Fig. 466 N.	97	10	0
" 467 N.	107	10	0
" 469 N.	127	10	0
" 470 N.	117	10	0

The Small Spraying Outfits Illustrated Below are representative of the Wide Range of "Buzacott" Power and Hand Spraying Outfits

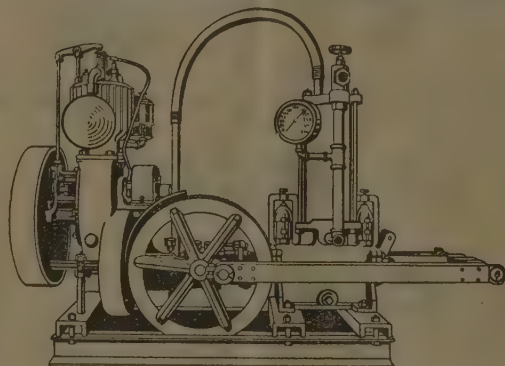


FIG. 322, DIRECT COUPLED POWER SPRAYER.

A very convenient and powerful outfit to be loaded easily and quickly on a farm waggon or transport. Fitted with the famous Buzacott pumper engine which can be removed for any pumping job. Pressure up to 240 lbs.

PRICE, £54

Prices F.O.R., F.O.B. Capital Cities. No Sales Tax.

Send for Illustrated and descriptive literature. You'll find it contains a wealth of information.

BUZACOTT & CO. LTD.

SYDNEY — LISMORE
BRISBANE

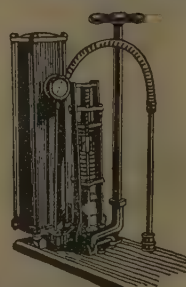


FIG. 513, BUZACOTT HAND SPRAYER.

The most powerful Hand Pump made. A Compensating Spring relieves the operator of one-third of the load, making extremely high pressure possible with two lines of Hose. Porcelain-lined Cylinders. Brass Ball Valves with reversible seats. Exceptionally large Air Chamber, Patent Packing—no Stuffing Box.

PRICE, £17/15/-

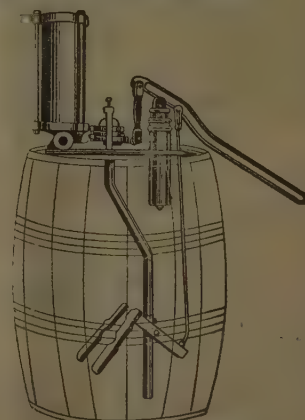


FIG. 502, BUZACOTT BARREL SPRAYER.

All working parts above the Barrel. High pressure with ordinary effort. A powerful Hand Pump for use with one or two lines of Hose. Fitted with the Rosebery Patent Combination Suction and Discharge Ball Valves with Reversible Seats. Large Air Chamber and Automatic twin paddle Agitator.

PRICE, £8/10/-

Principal Victorian Distributors:— **CAMERON, SUTHERLAND & SEWARD Pty. Ltd.**

RIVERSIDE AVENUE, SOUTH MELBOURNE

West Australia: **SKIPPER BAILEY PASTORAL DEPT., PERTH**

South Australia: **GARDENERS' SUPPLY STORES, ADELAIDE**

POST THIS ADVERT.

MR.

ADDRESS.

Victoria.

SOUTHERN VICTORIA.

Good Crops in the Diamond Creek Valley.

During the latter end of last month, we had a trip through the surrounding districts of Hurstbridge. The fruit in general is well grown, clean, very little black spot, and practically no codlin moth, most of the orchards being well worked, but they could do with a good steady rain.

Then we came toward the back of Diamond Creek to Mr. S. Grogan's orchard at Tanck's Corner. Here, he has about 30 acres of nice Apples and Pears, carrying about 3,500 cases. We understand he's cool-storing most of them at Northcote and District cool stores. There are also a few nice small orchards around him, which appear to be maturing to some very nice quality of fruit. After that, we came along to Mr. Wadson's orchard, looking very well as far as work, also carrying a good crop of clean, well-grown fruit. Then we travelled towards Arthur's Creek, where Messrs. L. Apted, W. Brennan, McDonald's, Sutherland's, Herbert's, and various other recognised growers, are sparing no energy to make their orchards a success.

Next we came to Pantom Hill, where Mr. S. Cracknell's orchard has a good crop of nice, clean fruit, also W. Smith and W. Dawson, both expecting to be very busy the next few months, the latter having a very nice orchard showing a good yield of fruit.

Now we travel back through Diamond Creek to the well-known orchard of Mr. Finlay, this having a good crop of splendid Apples and Pears. He is expecting good results for his untiring labors. During a conversation, they informed us that the market prices were not as high as previous seasons. Williams Favorite, about 2/- to 3/6, few specials 4/-; cookers, 2/- to 3/6 per case; Gravensteins, from 3/- to 5/-, extra specials up to 8/-—these latter prices, I might mention, were grown in Burwood, apparently on a good clay subsoil, being very well colored and quite different from the Gravenstein grown in the vicinity of Diamond Creek districts.

Dark Plums sold at 3/- to 3/6, with an odd lot at 4/-. Wicksom Jap. Plums, nicely packed, 4/- to 5/- per case, odd trays 2/6.

Peaches have sold well, and most of the growers are satisfied with their prices; any good pack brought up to 8/-, with an occasional 9/-; others, of course, as low as 4/- to 5/-. The crop, I understand, not being so heavy, although some Doncaster growers are still carting to market fairly regularly.

Strawberries keep coming forward, but sales are very quiet, about 4/- per dozen, up to 6/- for the best quality.

Blackberries are in good demand, and selling readily from 4/- to 6/6 per dozen. There was a very heavy crop of Loganberries, and sold well, the growers in general being well satisfied with their returns.—Interested.

16/2/33.

Transport Problems in Victoria.—The Victorian State Cabinet announced recently the appointment of the Transport Board for a period of 12 months. The personnel of the Board is Mr. Charles A. Norris (Chairman), Messrs. Joseph Wertheim, Geoffrey Austin Street, Burt J. Kelly, and Leslie Arthur Schumer. The Chairman is General Secretary of the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd. Mr. Wertheim is a member of the firm of Hugo Wertheim Pty. Ltd. Mr. Street, who lives at Lismore, Victoria, is a sheep breeder, and Mr. Burt Kelly is one of the most capable officers in the Railways Department. Mr. Schumer is an authority on transport, and is President of the Commercial Motor Users' Association. He published a book recently, entitled, "Motor Transport Costs."

Bendigo.—The setting of Apples, Pears and Plums has been uniformly heavy in the Strathfieldsaye and Sedgwick districts this year. Better values have been given for surplus Pears and Plums for canning and jam making, and growers are experiencing a favorable season. Mr. T. Somerville, whose orchard is at Somerset Park, stated that he could not recollect a heavier and cleaner setting of Apples. Jonathans and Delicious were developing more slowly than usual.

Merbein.—Citrus growers in the Merbein district are successfully controlling the red scale by fumigating and spraying.

Consignments of citrus from Merbein during the season, and up to early February comprised over 141,000 cases.

SHELL SPRAYING OILS



The results of last spraying season have proved to many growers the wisdom of using SHELL SPRAYING OILS.



Cleaner fruit, healthier trees and a ready demand for the crop have been the pleasant experience of Shell spray users.

THE SHELL COMPANY LIMITED

Cables:
Spinach,
London.

FRUITGROWERS!

Consign Your Fruit to

Codes:
ABC, 5th Edn.
Bentley's
Spede Kode.

PASK CORNISH & SMART

Spacious Showrooms,
Assuring Display of Fruit to
Best Advantage.

**Covent Garden
London, WC.2**

Reasonable Advances
Made Against Bills of Lading.

The Progressive Firm of Fruit Salesmen

Represented in All Principal Fruitgrowing Centres Throughout the World.

Sales Entirely by Private Treaty

Tasmanian Representative:
E. R. COTTIER PTY. LTD.,
121 Macquarie Street,
Hobart.

Victorian Representative:
MACQUEEN & SONS,
67 Barton St., Surrey Hills, E.10,
Victoria.

New Zealand Representatives.
TONKIN BROS.,
Ettrick,
Otago, N.Z.

PORT of LONDON

The World's
Best Fruit Market

*Sales can always be depended on
for best quality fruit at highest
prices.*

Besides its own vast population, London supplies the seaside resorts. Tourists make their headquarters in London and want the best fruit.

London has always been the centre of the Australian and New Zealand fruit trade, and although many efforts have been made to divert it to other ports, the presence of its huge local market with expert distribution agencies will ensure it remaining so.

London an International market where the World's Buyers congregate, and where the highest prices for best produce are always obtained.

All particulars as regards charges, etc., can be obtained from:

Capt. A. W. Pearse, Port of London Authority, 10 Bligh Street, Sydney

COOL STORAGE NEWS.

[Items of interest for this column invited from readers.—Ed. F.W.]

THE CARE OF AMMONIA CONDENSERS.

AS FAR AS THE CLEANING and painting of the condenser coils is concerned, the remarks covering this work as set out in the "Fruit World" are equally applicable to condensers. However, while expansion coils have only rust and scale to deal with, the condenser coil is not only subject to this form of corrosion, but in some districts, becomes burdened with slime and fine muddy accumulations which, while they do not all attack the piping, reduce the efficiency of the condenser by as much as 50 per cent. Muddy formations are particularly noticeable where the water is run to waste, as the heat of the condenser sets out the suspended earthy matter as the water flows over the coil. Coils under such conditions do not last so long as those over which water is re-circulated. In order that your compressor may have the same chance to do its work as when the condenser was new, it is necessary to keep the coils at all times free of any scale, mud or slime, that acts as an insulation and prevents the cooling water from making good contact with the piping.

Another very important point to watch for is that the water is at all times evenly spread over the coil. The spreader should be periodically cleaned out and levelled while in use to produce an even flow of water. Bad distribution, leaving one part dry and a deluge over the rest of the coil is inefficient, and if allowed to continue in such a state for some time will probably produce a pit mark where the wet and dry parts meet.

Remember, that when the maker of the refrigerating plant installed it he allowed for the condenser to operate with a clean surface, and with an even spread of water, and if you allow a heavy coat of scaly matter to accumulate on the pipes and let the spreaders get out of order, it is equal to reducing the size of condenser. The condenser is probably the more often replaced than any other part of the refrigerating plant, and often the quality of the piping is blamed, whereas the quality of the water is the trouble, especially when it is run to waste and the detrimental effect of all the water used is felt. In such cases it is far better to have a cooling tower and re-circulate the water. Silicate of soda has now proved itself to be a rust preventative and disencrusted, and is well worth a trial by any factory having trouble with condensers rusting.

The addition of about 4 lb. of liquid silicate of soda to

1,000 gallons of water in the condenser tank will serve as a first charge, and then after that a few lumps of rock silicate of soda thrown in to keep up the strength of solution will have a wonderful effect on keeping the coils clean and efficient. Where the water does not run over the ends of the coils as in the case of treble pipe interlaced type coils, these ends may be coated with No-Ox-id to prevent rust. Attention of the kind set out herein is not expensive, and makes a power of difference to the operating of your compressor in the hot weather.

Don't forget that "refrigeration is hardest to get when you want it most." Silicate of soda is 9d. per lb., F.O.R. Melbourne, plus sales tax, so that it would cost about 3/- per 1,000 gallons to charge your condenser tank and about 2/- per month to keep up the strength. Test of strength is made by phenolphthalein, a faint pink color indicating the right quantity of silicate of soda in the water.

ORCHARDISTS AND FRUIT COOL STORES ASSOCIATION.

THE quarterly meeting of the Orchardists and Fruit Cool Stores Association of Victoria, held at Melbourne, on February 16.

There were present: Messrs. G. H. Fankhauser (Burwood East), R. Langley (Croydon), W. Johnston (Doncaster East), J. H. Lang (Harcourt), G. H. Sprague (Hastings), J. W. Barrett (Ringwood), T. W. White (Somerville), F. Stockton and H. J. Willoughby (Tyabb), A. E. Hocking (Graceburn Valley), E. H. Hatfield (Tynong), and the Secretary (J. G. Aird). The President, Mr. A. E. Hocking, occupied the chair.

The Secretary reported that the sympathies of the Association had been forwarded to Mr. J. J. Ahern, Chairman of the Pakenham Cool Stores, who had lost his son through an accident. Action was confirmed, all delegates standing.

The Assistant Minister for Customs advised that the Association's application for the admission of raw materials used in the manufacture of sprays under Customs By-law could not be granted in view of the materials being produced in Australia in commercial quantities, but that the matter would be given consideration when the tariff was next being reviewed. The matter was left in the Secretary's hands to follow up.

The Director of Agriculture advised that the request of this Association for an increase in the Scientific Research Staff of the Department had been deferred owing to the change in the Directorship of the Department. Deferred to the Annual Conference.

In the discussion on correspondence re washing ma-

Why Not Send Your Fruit Direct to English Markets

WILLIAM J. JOHN

Wholesale Fruit Merchant

SWANSEA (South Wales)

Is Prepared to Receive and Sell Your **APPLES & PEARS** in this Lucrative Area, Every Season

Established Over 30 Years.

References—Midland Bank Ltd.

Code—A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Correspondence Invited from Growers and Packers of Best Fruit.

CITRUS FUMIGATION with CALCID BRIQUETTES

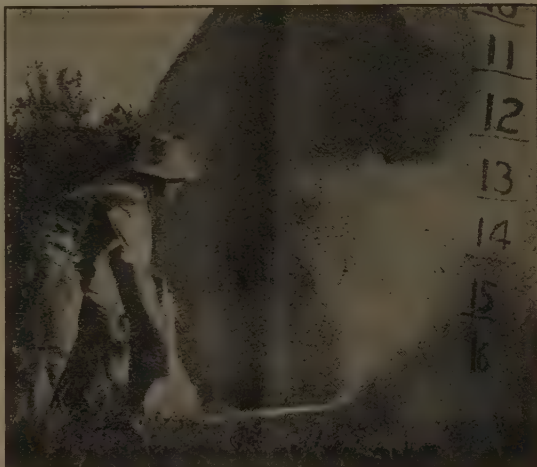


Illustration showing operator with machine at tented tree.

ensures a **QUICK** and **UNIFORM** distribution of Hydrocyanic Acid Gas throughout the whole of the tented enclosure, contacting with every insect on the tree.

You cannot afford to raise fruit and scale on the same tree—it just can't be done on any basis profitable to the grower.

The Largest Growers and the Largest Packing Sheds in Australia now fumigate exclusively with **CALCID BRIQUETTES**.

Ask us for Details of this Superior Fumigant.

AUSTRALIAN DISTRIBUTORS—

HOUGHTON & BYRNE

SYDNEY:	MELBOURNE:	ADELAIDE:	BRISBANE:	PERTH:
2 Bridge Street.	9 Empire Arcade, 268 Flinders St.	12 Page Street.	12 T. & G. Building	W. G. Waldie, 489 Murray Street.

“RED ROSE” NICOTINE SULPHATE

40 Per Cent.

GUARANTEED 40 per cent. PURE NICOTINE.

Indispensable to the Orchardist

Invaluable to the Poultryman.

Full directions given on each tin.

BUY BRITISH! — and INSIST upon

“RED ROSE”

GET THAT 100 PER CENT. KILL.

David T. Boyd & Co. Ltd.

59 Mark Lane

London, E.C.3

Cable Address: “DIAPHONICS,” London.

Agents for Victoria: D. & W. CHANDLER LTD.,
120 Johnston Street, Fitzroy, N.6, Victoria.

Agents for South Australia: Silbert, Sharp & Bishop
Ltd., Rundle Street East, Adelaide.

Agents for New South Wales: Buzacott & Co. Ltd.,
7-11 Market Street, Sydney.

Agents for Queensland: Buzacotts (Q'ld) Ltd.,
443 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

(Enquiries invited for Territorial Sole Agents.)

chines received from the Superintendent of Horticulture, Mr. J. M. Ward, the opinion was expressed that Mr. Ward appeared to have missed the feeling of this Association. It was pointed out that the increasing production and marketing costs were becoming too great for the industry to carry. In the opinion of delegates, the better course to pursue would probably be in the direction of finding, through scientific research, a suitable spray which, while controlling the pests, would considerably reduce the arsenical residue.

It was resolved: "That this meeting does not agree with the opinions expressed by Mr. Ward regarding washing of Apples, and believes any objection to arsenical spraying may be overcome by improved spraying practice at considerably less expense than washing.

The President, Mr. Hocking, and Vice-President, Mr. Hatfield, reported on the conference with the representatives of the V.F.M.A., re proposed levy on export fruit. The proposal of the V.F.M.A. was to request the Government to compulsorily collect a levy as an inspection fee to be used partly for advertising and part to be handed back to the Association for administration purposes, all growers under this scheme who exported fruit would automatically become members of the V.F.M.A. The report was adopted.

An enquiry was received from the Orchardists Cool Stores re Sales Tax on calcium chloride. It was mentioned that the general operations of the "Sales Tax Acts" would shortly be reconsidered by the Government.

The matter of fruit display at Victorian Centenary celebration was referred to the Annual Conference.

Apple By-products.—The President and Mr. Hatfield reported that a fruit drink containing one-third Apple juice and two-thirds aerated water, could be marketed at competitive rates. Samples were submitted. The Apple juice used in these samples had been kept for about ten months. The matter was left in the hands of the Committee for further investigation.

Messrs. Hocking, Hatfield and Lang were appointed delegates to the Farmers' Convention (March 3), with power to add.

Annual Conference.

It was decided that the Annual Conference be held during May, at Mornington, arrangements to be made for visits to places of interest: the following be asked to address the Conference:—Mr. W. Ranger, Committee of Direction, Fruit Marketing, Queensland; Mr. H. Broadfoot, Senior Fruit Instructor, New South Wales; Mr. G. B. Tindale, Department of Agriculture, Victoria; Senator Elliott; Mr. E. H. Hatfield, Cross Pollination.

It was decided that the customs duty on oils used for spraying purposes be discussed at the Conference.

The Kentucky (N.S.W.), Rural Co-operative Society, has erected an 8,000 case cool store—the first of its kind in the New England district. The system is that of direct expansion, using a "Wilac" compressor and "Robson" engine, there being sufficient power for a 20,000 case store.

A new room has been added to the Batlow cool stores, bringing the capacity up to 60,000 cases. This new room, which can hold 6,000 cases, has been fitted with the direct expansion system in order to determine whether this system has any advantage over the battery system.

The cool stores at Young have added Apple and Pear packing to their operations. They have accepted the agency of the Batlow Packing House Co. in representing The White Service for export to Britain.

Fruit from Hawkes Bay District, N.Z., for overseas export is pre-cooled at the extensive cool storage premises of the Co-operative Dairy Producers' Freezing Company, Wellington.

Fruit Growers and Shippers !

**DO
NOT
BE PUT
OFF
or
MISLED**

**Insist on
direct freight
for a fair
share of
your exports**

What are you doing

about ensuring a better and wider distribution
of your overseas exports next season?—In 1932

MANCHESTER

One of the Best Markets and Biggest Centres of Population

Received only 33,296 Cases of Fruit by Direct Shipment from Australia (including Tasmania), yet during the greater part of the Season London Markets were glutted.

**DO NOT BE PUT OFF OR MISLED,
insist on Direct Freight for a Fair Share of your Exports,**

to

The Great Inland Port

"In the Heart of Industrial England"

Cables and Telegrams:
"Portoman," Sydney

Make early application for direct freight and if any difficulty is experienced, kindly communicate with—

Capt. W. J. Wade
8 Bridge Street, Sydney

Citrus Growers !!

Spray NOW with a
50-50 Mixture of

Sincos and Gargoyle White Oils

and thus ensure a CLEAN
Crop of Fruit without injuring
the foliage.

SINCOS is also extremely efficient in
eradicating Brown Rot.

Prices on application to—

Bordeaux Chemical Co.

4 Glenbrook Avenue

Phone, U 7235.

East Malvern, S.E.5.



Corrugated Strawboard

for

Apple Case Linings

are a proven
preventative of

BRUISED FRUIT

Years of study in the packing of
Fruit and Fruit Products aided by
modern and accurate mechanical equip-
ment produces corrugations of uniform
strength and resilience, ensuring a safe
and clean pack at a low cost.

The first glance at your Product by a
purchaser when so packed ensures a
better price.

Full Particulars on Application to:—

J. FIELDING & Co. Ltd.

Buckingham and Chalmers Streets
SYDNEY N.S.W.



No. 9 Spraying Machine

The Most Extensive
Manufacturers in the
British Empire of

RUBBER STAMPS

Stencils, Marking Devices,
Inks & Acme Stamp Pads

We make a Big Range of Special
Fruit Case Marking Sets

We also Manufacture and Supply
Spraying Machines
for All Purposes

Let us know your requirements, and we will
quote you. Ask for Spraying Equipment Price List

Excelsior Supply Co. Ltd.

160 George St. West
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

278 Post Office Place
MELBOURNE, VIC.

86 Manners St., WELLINGTON, N.Z.

There is

One Orchard Practice

about which there can be

No Argument !!

It is—

The Supply of HUMUS

The cheapest and best method
to ensure this supply is to sow

GREEN MANURE CROPS

(PEAS, BEANS, OATS, BARLEY, &c., &c.)

— IN —

FEBRUARY - MARCH

TOGETHER WITH

Super and Ammonia

Observe Carefully these Recommendations—

FOR LEGUMES (PEAS, BEANS, &c.)

	per acre.
In light poorish soils .. 2:1 super and ammonia .. 2 cwt.	
In medium soils .. 3:1 super and ammonia .. 2 cwt.	
In good soils .. 6:1 super and ammonia .. 1½ cwt.	
In rich soils .. super only .. 1½ cwt.	

FOR NON-LEGUMES (OATS, BARLEY, &c.)

Apply more nitrogen in each case, thus:—

1:1, 2:1, 3:1 or 6:1 super and ammonia, depending upon the nature of the soil as above.

**SOW EARLY. ADOPT ABOVE RECOMMENDATIONS
AND TURN UNDER AT THE FLOWERING STAGE**

**A Rich Heavy Crop of Succulent Green Manure
That is the Ideal**

Supplies of any of the above specified Fertiliser Mixtures may be had through your Local Manure Agent.

For Further Particulars Apply to—

NITROGEN FERTILISERS PTY. LTD.

360 Collins Street, Melbourne

ADVERTISING FRESH FRUITS.

THE ADVERTISING of Australian Apples and Pears in the United Kingdom is now generally acknowledged to be good policy, and it is pleasing to record the appreciation of the services of Mr. A. E. Hyland and staff.

However, the question naturally arises why not carry on a similar advertising campaign in Australia? Much good work is being done in the advertising of dried fruits, citrus fruits and Bananas in the several States by growers' organisations, but there still is certainly an opening for the effective advertising of Apples and Pears. This is a matter which could well receive the careful attention of the growers' associations.

The normal procedure of business is for a wholesaler to distribute his goods through retailers and to carry on advertising to the general public in order to stimulate trade. That position might well be adopted by the fruitgrowers. They are the wholesale producers of the fruit, which is then handled through trade channels to the general public. Many methods are available for reaching the general public and a well-directed advertising campaign would undoubtedly increase the sale of fruit. It may be unnecessary to remark that advertising is not limited to placing attractive posters on hoardings. While this is undoubtedly good, there are many other methods, particularly that of an educational type of advertising which appeal to the reason of the people, convincing them of the health and food values of fruit. Too many people still look upon fruit as a luxury, yet some of the finest athletes in the world are vegetarians.

Instead of the suggestion "an Apple a day keeps the doctor away," the reasons could be given for this truism and also the reasons for the necessity of having at least one Apple after every meal. It might be interesting to recall that Mr. J. P. Gibson, who calls himself a "fruitarian," and who at 64 years of age successfully ran in the 26mile Marathon race in Melbourne in 1932, advocated food reform and that people as a commencement should have at least one meal per day consisting entirely of fruit. This whole subject is full of possibilities, and it is certainly not beyond the capacity of the fruit industry to devise means for the carrying on of a convincing educational advertising campaign which would be of permanent benefit to all concerned.

Fruit Trees & Fruit Tree Stocks

Splendid Stock of Healthy Plants Available.

Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apricots,
Citrus, etc., packed and despatched to
all parts of the World.

Overseas Orders receive careful and prompt attention.

Catalogue printed.

Code A.B.C., 5th ed.

C. A. Nobelius & Sons Pty. Ltd.

Gembrook Nurseries, EMERALD, VICTORIA

'Phone, Ringwood 171.

"FRUIT WORLD ANNUAL."

Comprehensive review of
Australian and New Zealand
fruit industry

"The Fruit World," Box 1944
G.P.O., Melbourne.

Black Leaf 40

Death to Aphis (Plant Lice) and Other Insects

Aphis and other insects are common enemies
of the orchardist and gardener. Protect your
trees, vines and plants with "Black Leaf 40."

In the Orchard and Garden

"Black Leaf 40" is recommended
for killing woolly aphis, apple
aphis, peach aphis, aphis on roses,
other flowers and vegetables,
mussel scale (young), Harlequin
fruit bug, holy or cross bug, ole-
ander scale (young), San Jose
scale (young), red scale (young),
red mites (Summer), rutherglen
bug, pear and cherry slug, thrip,
fine scale (young), pea mite.

In the Poultry Yard

Paint the roosts lightly with
"Black Leaf 40" just before the
birds go to roost. Body-lice will
be destroyed while the flock
roosts. To help prevent mites
from attacking fowls, tie or tack a
piece of heavy cloth around ends
of roosts and roost supports and
saturate with "Black Leaf 40;"
spray inside of house with "Black
Leaf 40," three tablepoonsful to
a gallon of water to which
soap has been added.

"Black Leaf 40" has the endorsement of Agricultural Colleges,
Experiment stations and orchardists. It is the World's leading
aphis specific. It also kills the young larvae of many chewing
insects when sprayed upon them so as to wet their bodies.

Kills By Contact and By Fumes

"Black Leaf 40" has a dual action. It kills plant insects both
by fumes and by contact. This double-killing action makes
"Black Leaf 40" unusually effective in insect control.

Paint Roosts . . . Kill Poultry Lice

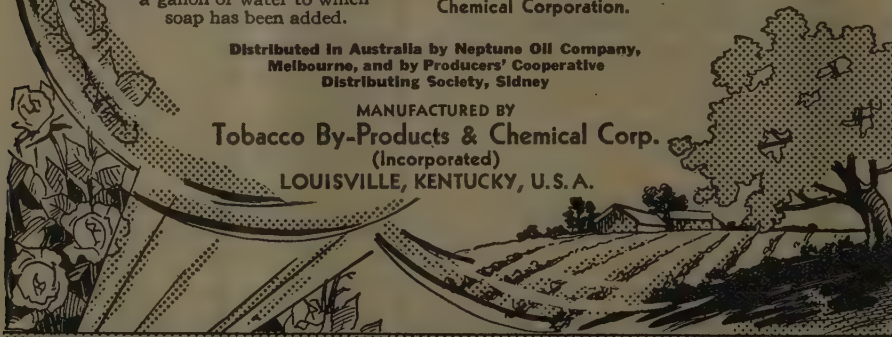
Poultrymen find that if they paint the roosts lightly with
"Black Leaf 40" the lice on the birds are killed. The
heat from the birds' bodies releases fumes which destroy
lice, as the flock roosts on perches.

Genuine "Black Leaf 40"

"Black Leaf 40" is registered by us in Australia and
New Zealand as a Trade-Mark and Brand. Users
are familiar with the red labelled packages and the
black leaf design prominently displayed thereon.
Beware of imitations. Insist upon genuine "Black
Leaf 40," made only by Tobacco By-Products &
Chemical Corporation.

Distributed in Australia by Neptune Oil Company,
Melbourne, and by Producers' Cooperative
Distributing Society, Sydney

MANUFACTURED BY
Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp.
(Incorporated)
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, U.S.A.



Poultry Notes.

FISH FLAVOR IN EGGS.

"Curious" (Broken Hill) writes:—

Ques.—I have noticed that on several occasions recently eggs produced by our fowls have a slight fish flavor, although no fish meal is included in the ration. Can you account of this?

Ans.—It is possible that the eggs in question have been stored in a pantry or cupboard adjacent to fish of some sort—perhaps smoked fish that can be held for some time, and that the porous nature of the shells has allowed a fish taint to penetrate the eggs and thus effect the flavor. Eggs when stored next to fruit will often become fruit tainted in the same manner.

PULLETS LAY SMALL EGGS.

"J.C.," Prospect, S.A., writes:—

Ques.—I bought a pen of second season Black Orpingtons early last year, and mated them to an unrelated cockerel. They were supposed to be from a strain that laid large eggs, and these hens themselves certainly laid 2 oz. eggs in the breeding pen last season.

I hatched a nice lot of pullets, however, and, to my surprise, they are nearly all laying small eggs, though they have laid fairly consistently and commenced soon after they were four months old.

Is there anything I can do to improve the size of eggs?

Ans.—Your Black Orpington pullets have no doubt been fed on a ration that is too forcing, and consequently commenced laying while immature. It is doubtful if such precocious pullets will ever be very much good now, either for laying or for the breeding pen. If you stop them laying now by changing them to new quarters, giving them as much range as possible, and put them on a ration that is not so concentrated, avoiding condiments and stimulating foods, you may be able to build them up a bit in body so that next season they will lay a larger egg. You should study the proper method of rearing chickens from day-old to maturity before next hatching season.

ORIGIN OF THE TURKEY.

Francisco Fernandez, an adventurous Spaniard, was the first man to introduce the Turkey into Europe. He found the turkey in both its wild state and in captivity among the natives of Yucatan, South America, in 1517. Two years later he introduced turkeys to Spain, and in 1524 they were introduced into England.

At first turkeys were considered a Royal dish, and Archbishop Cranmer prohibited, at State festivals, the appearance of more than one dish of turkey cocks. Turkey hens at that time were considered too precious to kill. In a few years, however, turkeys were bred by farmers, and it was they who originated the idea of a turkey for an Englishman's Christmas dinner.

LONDON EGG PRICES.

Latest advices from London show a further seasonal decline in the price of eggs. A shipment by the "Moreton Bay" which arrived at Hull on January 31, realised 11/3 to 12/6 for 14 lb. and 16 lb. packs. The prices are regarded as satisfactory compared to those ruling before Christmas, and the Board's estimated aggregate loss has been further reduced each week.



This Khaki Campbell Duck, the property of the Broadleigh Egg Farm, is leading all breeds of ducks at the Geelong (Sparrovale) Egg-Laying Tests with a score of 268 eggs in 314 days.

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Dear Sir:

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(Sgd.) H. H. Bailey.

Karswood contains ground insects and other ingredients which act as a natural tonic stimulant and induce fowls to lay more eggs, bigger eggs and eggs of better quality. Karswood does not force. Try it on your own birds. Feed it in the mash every evening and in a fortnight you will be delighted with the extra number of eggs they are laying.

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Poupart, T. J., Ltd., Covent Garden.
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Manchester:

The Port of Manchester Rep., W. J. Wade, 8 Bridge Street, Sydney.

Bremen:

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Hamburg:

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GERMANY.

SYDNEY MARKET.

Month of February.

WHILE THE TURNOVER for the month was up to normal, prices for most lines were below the average of recent years, and in many cases would return very little to growers after deducting marketing costs.

The New Zealand embargo is still in operation, and this undoubtedly had an effect on values of several varieties and particularly citrus fruit.

The first of the season's export of Apples to the U.K. were despatched during the month, while a few hundred cases were also sent on order to the East. Unseasonably cold weather for portion of the month caused a falling off in demand.

Apples.—Arrivals were heavier from N.S.W. Districts, while shipments from Tasmania, mostly from the north, also came to hand.

Enquiry was not strong, and the demand was mainly for 2½ in. and 3 in. sizes. Choice fruit was not plentiful and sold freely, but inferior sorts were slow, while small sizes could only be moved at very low values.

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CITY FRUIT MARKETS, SYDNEY

Good red Apples which were selling to 9/- early in the month, eased as supplies increased, and at the close were selling at 7/-, with a few specials at 8/-. Gravensteins, Alexanders and similar sorts could only be sold at low prices, and large quantities were disposed of to jam companies.

Cookers were also slow. Granny Smiths came back to 7/-, with a few special to 8/-, New Yorks 4/- to 6/-, and others 2/- to 4/-.

Bananas.—Supplies were rather light up to the last week, when there was a heavy increase. Prices were high in the early part of the month up to 26/- for good nines. With the increased supplies prices came back, and at the end of the month top values were 18/- to 20/-.

Shipments of Fiji Bananas arrived in the first week and sold at good prices. It has been noticed that up to the present the four shipments of Fiji Bananas have in each case been followed by a rise in values of local Bananas. All these shipments have come on to a fairly bare market, and it will be interesting to note the effect of the shipment arriving on 25/2/33, when supplies of local fruit will be very much heavier.

A shipment of Norfolk Island Bananas also arrived about the middle of the month. Although in sound condition, this fruit was not of equal quality to local Bananas, and the market eased about 2/- per case as the result.

Grapes were in good demand in the early part of the month, and sold at satisfactory prices.

As supplies increased, values eased, and at the close of the month, Black Muscats were selling at 4/- to 6/-, Whites at 7/- to 8/- for choice, with other varieties at 3/- to 5/- per box. Indications are that prices will fall further.

Lemons.—The cold snap was responsible for a heavy fall in demand and good colored Lemons, which were selling freely at 18/- at the beginning of the month, were down to 12/- at the close, while values for green and partly colored had fallen in proportion, very few selling at better than 7/6 per case.

Enquiry was still weak when the month ended with a probability of a further fall.

Oranges.—Valencias were in heavy supply with a poor demand for the greater part of the month with an occasional enquiry from shippers for really choice fruit. Specials sold up to 10/- but the great proportion of Oranges offering were of medium quality and sold round 5/-.

Nectarines were in fair supply with a demand in keeping, and there was little alteration in values, at 3/- to 5/- per box, with a few to 7/-.

Passionfruit were in heavy supply early in the month and values were low. Factories operated and cleared up all the small and inferior fruit, causing a lift in values which continued to the end of the month, when

choice fruit was worth 5/-, with a few special to 7/-.

Peaches.—Arrivals were steady throughout the month and heavy consignments came from Victoria. The condition of the latter improved as the month advanced and prices accordingly moved up to 5/- to 7/-.

Local Peaches sold at 2/- to 4/- per box with choice Shanghais to 7/-.

Pears were in ample supply with a steady demand, and there was little alteration in values to report for choice fruit.

Ripe or inferior fruit had to be sold at low prices.

Persimmons arrived on the market at the latter end of the month, but most consignments were on the green side and sold at 2/- to 3/5 per box.

Pineapples were in over supply for most of the month and sold at prices ranging from 5/- to 7/- according to size. Arrivals fell off towards the end of the month and prices improved to 9/- for best sizes.

Plums were in good supply with a poor demand. Prices early in the month were fair, but eased as enquiry fell off except for good shipping lines, which sold to 6/- per box.

Quinces were in light supply about equal to demand, and there was little alteration in prices which ranged from 4/- to 6/-.

Rock Melons were in heavy supply right throughout and prices have remained low, except for some special lines which sold at 7/- to 8/-. The bulk of consignments sold at 4/- to 5/- per tropical case.

Water Melons were in over supply also, and sold at 2/- to 7/- per doz., with little variation.

P. S. MacDermott.

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See Paragraph, Page 209.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

Round the Sydney Markets.

Sydney (23/2/33).

Large supplies of Peaches came from Victoria, and these were in good demand. Many local Peaches were sent to the tip because they arrived in an over-ripe condition, and were also badly affected by fungus diseases. Plums from Batlow, Orange, and Young continue to arrive, and it was noticeable that in cases where paper was used, the Plums showed a tendency to develop fungus quicker than those packed in cases with plenty of ventilation.

Passionfruit has been arriving in plentiful supply since January, and much of it was sold at 1/- to 3/- half case.

From the quality of the fruit seen at the market recently, it is evident that growers of Passionfruit do not pick over the vines frequently enough, with the result that the fruit loses its smooth attractive appearance, which is so essential to sales at good prices.

The quantities of White Muscat Grapes arriving is very small, and prices are nominal. Although the irrigation area has not forwarded heavy supplies of Grapes, the demand is weak for the quantity available. A few cases of White Sherry lines were on offer. Prices of other lines were held to about late rates.

Apples (prices are for standard and special lines only). Large fruit in the following quotations is graded 3 inches and over, medium 2½ to 2½ inches, and small 2½ to 2½ inches.—N.S.W. and Vic. Grav., large 5/- to 7/-, medium 4/- to 6/-, small 2/- to 3/-; N.S.W. and Qld. Jons., large 6/- to 7/-, medium 6/- to 7/-, small 3/- to 5/-; McIntosh Red, large 6/- to 7/-, medium 6/- to 7/-, small 3/- to 5/-; N.S.W. only, Trivett, medium 5/- to 6/-, small 3/- to 4/-; Five Crown, large 5/-, medium 4/- to 5/-, small 2/6 to 3/-; King David, large 5/- to 6/-, medium 4/- to 6/-, small 3/- to 4/-; Cooking varieties, N.S.W., G. Smith, large 6/- to 7/6, medium 5/- to 7/-, small 3/- to 4/-; N.Y.P., large 5/- to 6/-, medium 5/- to 6/-, small 4/-; other varieties, 2/- to 4/- bush. case.

Bananas.—N.S.W. and Qld., nine and eight inches 17/- to 18/-, few to 20/-, sevens 14/- to 16/-, sixes 10/- to 13/-; Norfolk Island, 8/- to 15/- per case.

Citrus Fruits (prices are for standard and special fruit only).—Lemons, green and partly colored, 96 to 138 in case 7/- to 8/-, 150 to 200 8/- to 9/-, 216 to 252 7/- to 9/-; N.S.W., colored 9/- to 12/-, plain grade, small 4/- to 5/-; Val. (standard only), 96 to 175 in case 5/- to 7/-, 188 to 216 5/- to 6/-, smaller 4/- to 5/-, special 125 to 188 8/- to 9/-, few higher, other sizes 5/6 to 7/- bush. case.

Cucumbers.—1/- to 1/6 half-bush. case.

Grapes.—N.S.W. Black Muscats 4/6 to 5/6, inferior from 3/-, few extra choice 7/- to 8/-; White Muscats 7/- to 10/-, few extra choice to 12/-; Hamburgh, 2/6 to 4/-, inferior lower; Waltham Cross and Gordo 4/- to 5/-, inferior from 2/-; Black Prince, 3/- to 5/-; White Sherry, 2/6 half-bush. case.

Nectarines.—N.S.W., 3/- to 5/-, special to 7/- half-bush. case.

Passionfruit.—N.S.W. North Coast and local, 2/- to 5/-, few extra special to 7/- per half-bushel case.

Peaches.—N.S.W., yellow flesh 2/- to 4/6, white flesh to 7/- half-bush. case; Bathurst fruit, Elberta 8/- to 8/6; J. K. Hales' variety to 12/-; Vic. clingstone and slipstone 5/- to 7/- bush. case.

Pears.—China, 2/- to 3/6; Williams, N.S.W. and Vic., green 5/- to 7/-, ripe 4/6 to 6/- bush. case.

Persimmons.—2/- to 3/6 half-bush. case.

Pineapples.—Queens, 10 to 15 in case 6/- to 7/-, 18 to 24 6/- to 8/- case.

Plums.—1/6 to 3/-, shipping lines to 5/6 half-bush. case.

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Quinces.—N.S.W., 4/- to 6/-; Vic. to 5/- bush. case.

Tomatoes.—N.S.W. and Qld., 2/- to 3/-; special higher, half-bush. case; Vic., 5/- to 7/-, special to 8/- bush. case.

Castle Hill.—The Central Cumberland A. & H. Society held this show at Castle Hill on February 11. Exhibits, both in number and quality, exceeded those of last year. In the fruit section growers paid special attention to the cased fruit, and it was of fine quality and excellently packed.

Following were the principal awards:—

Cased Fruit.—Passion Fruit, A. J. Hitchcock 1, C. Roughley 2; bushel gin case dessert Apples, J. Farram 1, G. E. Black 2; cooking Apples, J. Farram 1, L. Gordon 2; best packed case of dessert Apples, J. Farram 1, L. Gordon 2; Valencias, 1932 crop, C. Roughley; Lemons, A. J. Hitchcock 1, C. Roughley 2.

Fruit.—Most uniform dozen Granny Smith Apples, V. Bennett 1, R. Gillson 2; collection Apples, R. Gillson 1, S. E. Allen 2; Pears, Packham's Triumph, J. Farram 1, H. H. James 2; Williams, J. Farram 1, H. Reid 2; Marie Louise, E. E. Gilbert; a.o.v., E. E. Gilbert 1, J. Farram 2; baking, a.v., E. E. Gilbert 1, S. E. Allen 2; collection, S. E. Allen.

The award for the champion bird in the poultry section went to Mr. J. Gibson for a perfect type of Light Sussex cockerel, and for the best pullet to C. A. Clark & Sons. There was a fine showing of White Leghorns and Australorps.

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SYDNEY ROYAL EASTER SHOW.

ENTRIES FOR THE FRUIT SECTION at the Sydney Royal Easter Show, which opens on April 10 and concludes on April 19, close on Friday, March 10. Exhibitors will be allowed one entry only in any one variety in each class, and the name and address of the exhibitor must be firmly fixed on each package sent to the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society, Darling Harbor. The railage on all exhibits must be pre-paid, and all exhibits must be the property of, and grown by the exhibitor. The entrance fee is 2/- for members and 3/- for non-members. Fresh fruit will be received up to 9 a.m. on Monday, April 10.

The classes comprise:—Open, Export, District Collections, Apples for Export, District Collection of Apples, Lemons for Export, District Collection of Pears, Royal Special Export Apple Prizes, and miscellaneous.

The chief prize, £200, goes to the district collection of Apples. Of this amount, £100 is divided among the first, second and third prize winners, £45, £30, and £25 respectively. The remaining £100, provided there are eight exhibitors, is allotted as follows:—Fourth £24, fifth £22, sixth £20, seventh £18, eighth £16. Should there be fewer than eight exhibitors the prize money will be divided on the above scale, and the remaining surplus divided in proportion to the number of points awarded by the judges. Any exhibit that gains fewer than 60 points will not be eligible to participate in the prize money.

In addition to the prize money, £20 for organising purposes will be paid to each competing district.

Royal Export Apple Prizes.

Class 1,388 provides for Apples for Export—four cases, each of two distinct export varieties; one of each will be judged in Sydney and the others in London. The exhibi-



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Splendid Sale for Tasmanian Apples. Phone M 3280.

Guaranteed by Fidelity Bond of £500.

tor with the highest aggregate points wins the prize. Entries close on March 28. The two cases for London are to be addressed to the Secretary, Royal Agricultural Society of N.S.W. (N.S.W. exhibitors only), c/o Sydney Cold Stores, Sydney, and must be in cold store by April 11: they will be shipped by R.M.S. "Orama" on April 12. Exhibitors in the other States may lodge the fruit with the agents of Messrs. Geo. Monro Ltd., as follows:—Victoria, Esmond Russell Pty. Ltd., 395 Collins-street, Melbourne; W. Aust., W.A. Farmers' Association Ltd., Perth; Southern Tasmania, W. H. Ikin and Son, Dunn-street, Hobart; Northern Tas., The Tasmanian Orchardists and Producers' Co-op. Assn. Ltd., Launceston. First prize, £10; second prize, £5; third prize, £2. A silver cup will be presented by the Orient Steam Navigation Co. Limited, to the first prize winner. Entry fee, 5/-.

COMMERCIAL INQUIRIES.

The following commercial inquiries have been received by the Department of Commerce. No responsibility is accepted as to the standing of inquirers, with whom firms interested are requested to communicate direct. References accompany those inquiries marked (a), and interested firms will be supplied, in confidence, with information as to the general standing of inquirers on application to the Department of Commerce, A.M.P. Buildings, Collins-street, Melbourne.

(a) Messrs. Hayes, McQueen & Co., of York Buildings, York-street, Glasgow, desire to get in touch with Australian exporters of canned fruits of all descriptions.

The Auckland Business & Commission Agency, 132 Queen's-parade, Auckland, desire to represent Australian firms anxious to do business with New Zealand.

(a) Messrs. Edward Culley & Co., of Royal Exchange Buildings, Hood-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, desire to get in touch with Australian exporters of fresh, canned and dried fruits and canned meats.

(a) Mr. A. Gaber, of Trautenau, Czecho-Slovakia, desires to get in touch with Australian exporters of fresh and canned fruits.

Mr. W. L. Grundy, 41 Water-street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, desires to secure Australian agency for food products.

J. H. Stern, 60-62 Front-street west, Room 807, Toronto, desires to represent Australian firms anxious to do business in Canada.

NEW ZEALAND.

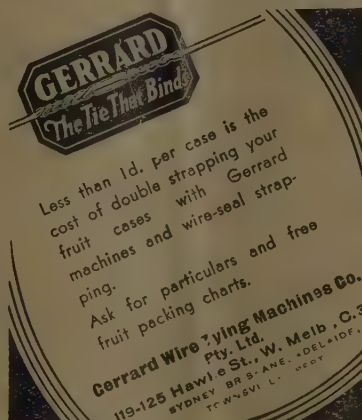
Dunedin (16/2/33).—Messrs. Reilly's Central Produce Mart Ltd., reports as follows:—Half cases: Apples, desserts, 2/6, 4/-; Plums, Satsumas, 3/6; desserts, 3/-, 4/-; jam, 1/-, 2/6; Kirks, 3/-, 4/6; Green Gages, 3/-, 4/6; Pears, W.B.C., 2/3, 3/-; Apricots, choice, 4/6, 5/6, small 2/6, 3/-; Nectarines, 2/-, 4/6; Peaches, small, jam, 1/6, 2/6, choice 3/6, 4/-, freestone 3/6, 4/6. Bushel cases: Apples, choice Coxes 12/9, 13/6, Grave, 6/-, 7/-, others 5/-, 6/-, cookers 4/-, 5/-; Pears, W.B.C. 6/-, 7/6; Lemons, N.Z. 15/-, 20/-. American cases: Oranges, Navels 45/-; Bananas, Niues, ripe, 19/-; Cal. Grape Fruit 43/6.

Supplies of Apricots are practically finished for the season. Peaches are available in limited quantities. An abundance of Greengages came on to the market and the same applies to Satsuma Plums—both lines being cheaper this season than has been the case for many years past.

Consignments of W.B.C. Pears are now arriving in large quantities, and prices are entirely in favor of buyers.

Some nice consignments of Gravensteins and Coxes Orange Pippin came on to the market, and are commanding fair values.

Bananas.—Ripe Bananas have been in excess of requirements, and prices are entirely in favor of consumers. The "Mauri Pomare" is due to arrive in Lyttleton on February 20. She had a particularly quick trip and unfortunately has only a small shipment of Samoans. Prices for both Samoans and Niues, green, will be much higher than those ruling these last few weeks. The total shipment coming to Dunedin will be 1,000 Niues and 400 Samoans.



GERRARD
The Tie That Binds

Less than 1d. per case is the cost of double strapping your fruit cases with Gerrard machines and wire-seal strapping.

Ask for particulars and free fruit packing charts.

Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Co. Ltd.
119-125 Hawke St., W. Melb. C.3
SYDNEY BR 3-ANG. ADELPHI.
TOWNSVILLE L. 1007

SOMERVILLE & DISTRICT FRUITGROWERS' HORTICULTURAL & AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

37th Somerville & District Show

GREATEST FRUIT SHOW IN SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

— to be held on —

Wednesday, 15th March, 1933.

Full particulars to—A. TELFORD, Secretary.

-LEMONS-

We are the largest Buyers in Australasia

C. M. BROOKE & SONS

73 Whiteman St., South Melbourne, Vic.

PATENTS GEORGE A. UREN PATENT ATTORNEY

"Hearty House." 499 LITTLE COLLINS ST.
MELBOURNE.

"Fruit World Annual"

Comprehensive review of Australian and New Zealand fruit industry.

"The Fruit World," Box 1944
G.P.O., Melbourne.



Cable Address: DAVIS, MELBOURNE.

Code: "ABC," 4th and 5th Editions.

Box, G.P.O. 148B.

J. DAVIS PTY. LTD., Fruit Merchants

8 Wholesale Fruit Market

Consignments solicited.
Telephone F 2322

One Trial Invited.

Best Prices obtained.

Prompt Advice and Payment.

Bankers: The National Bank of Australasia, 271 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Silbert, Sharp & Davies
Pty. Ltd.

Fruit Merchants and Commission Agents.

17 Wholesale Fruit Market

'Phone F 1227.

G. Lister Pty. Ltd.

Wholesale Fruit Salesmen

12 Wholesale Fruit Market

Bankers: Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney
For Reference: ASK ANYONE**A. Millis & Sons**

34 Wholesale Fruit Market

Exporters and Importers

Specialty Prompt Returns Cheque every
'Phone F 1862 Wednesday.**N. N. McLEAN PTY. LTD.**
60 Wholesale Fruit Market

Growers Agents and Exporters

Manufacturers of "PLANE" brand
Chemical Dusts.**G. Woolf**

29-30 Wholesale Fruit Market

Wholesale Fruit Merchant
and Commission Agent

Telephone F 5550.

Bell, Banson Pty. Ltd.Wholesale Fruit Merchants,
20 Wholesale Fruit Market, Melb.
CONSIGNMENTS OF FRUIT AND
VEGETABLES SOLICITED.
Telephone: F1023; Private JW2528.
Bankers: E.S. & A. Bank,
Market Branch.**T. Stott & Sons**

FRUIT MERCHANTS

ESTABLISHED 1882.

26 Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne.

And at VICTORIA MARKETS.

COUNTRY AND INTERSTATE ORDER TRADE SUPPLIED.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
PHONE: F 4370.

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

SHIPPING No. 41.
Bankers: Bank of Australasia, Melbourne.**F. CAVE & CO. Pty. Ltd.**

F. CAVE, Managing Director

Wholesale Fruit Merchants and Commission
Agents — Exporters of Fresh Fruit

9 Wholesale Fruit Market

Bankers: National Bank
Western Branch, Melb.CONSIGNMENTS
SOLICITED

PHONE: F 3930

Telegrams: "CAVECOFRUT"

J. W. Ross

13 Wholesale Fruit Market

Wholesale Fruit Merchant

Prompt Returns and Sale Notes Daily.
Tel. F 2426.Box 417
G.P.O.**J. H. Young & Co. Pty. Ltd.**Phone
F 2098

(R. Gordon, Managing Director)

GROWERS AGENTS32 Wholesale Fruit Market
MELBOURNEBankers:
E. S. and A. Bank
William Street, Melbourne.HIGHEST PRICES
and
PROMPT RETURNS

SHIPPING NO. 48

"WE STRIVE TO PLEASE"

Doncaster.—A request has been made to the Doncaster and Templestowe Shire Council by the West Doncaster Cool Storage Co. to reduce the present water rate, as fruitgrowers consider the present rate excessively high. One of the directors of the company, Mr. T. Petty, in addressing the council at a meeting recently, asked the council to make no delay in the matter, so that a concession could be obtained next season. Mr. Petty considered that if the rate were reduced by 50 per cent., more than double the amount of water would be consumed.

Cr. Tully stated that it was doubtful if there would be very much more used if the excess rate were reduced, as people used the water whenever they wanted it. There had been complaints regarding the poor pressure. He was not opposed to a reduction, but would have to give the subject much consideration before approaching the Board. Cr. Hillhouse said that at a 2/6 rate, it would not suit Templestowe. He moved that Crs. Lawford, Tully and Ireland be appointed to investigate the matter and report to the council for further consideration. The motion was carried.

Rochester.—Trouble has been experienced of late in some of the citrus orchards in the Rochester district. At the request of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and the local advisory board, a local investigation committee has been formed. Messrs. F. M. Read and J. L. Provan, from the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. J. M. Mathew, representing the Water Supply Commission, are the personnel of the committee.

There will be experiments with gypsum heavy top-dressing, followed by good watering. By these means it is hoped that deleterious salts from the earth will be leached out.

Somerville.—A schedule for the 37th Somerville and District show is to hand. This show, to be held on March 15, is conducted by the Somerville & District Fruitgrowers' Horticultural and Agricultural Association. Copies of this schedule are obtainable from the Secretary, Mr. A. F. Telford, Somerville.

JAM REQUIRED FOR HOSPITAL.

An appeal is being made for 5,000 lb. of jam for the Berry-street Foundling Hospital, Melbourne, and for the home at Beaconsfield for older children. A special appeal is being made for berry jams, also jars of honey.

Fiji Bananas.—Good quality Bananas are being received from Fiji; however, the Fijian Bananas which arrived by the "Dimboola" during February were not as fine a sample as those previously imported. Some were green, over-ripe, ripe and badly crushed. Prices ranged from 15/- to 27/- per case, compared with 35/- previously realised. There was a keen demand, and the bulk of the consignment was sold on the wharf.

IMPERIAL FRUIT SHOW.

The Imperial Fruit Show will be held at the New Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London, on June 7 and 8 next. An alteration has been made in the conditions operating in the overseas section. Entries need not be specially packed, but will be drawn from commercial consignments in England. It will only be necessary for exhibitors in overseas classes to authorise their agents in Great Britain to hand over appropriate packages of their fruit for exhibition in the class selected by them.

F. W. VEAR PTY. LTD.

Fruit and Vegetable Salesmen

Commission Agents - Exporters

**28 New Wholesale Fruit Market,
Melbourne - Victoria**

Highest Market Rates Assured - Prompt Settlements

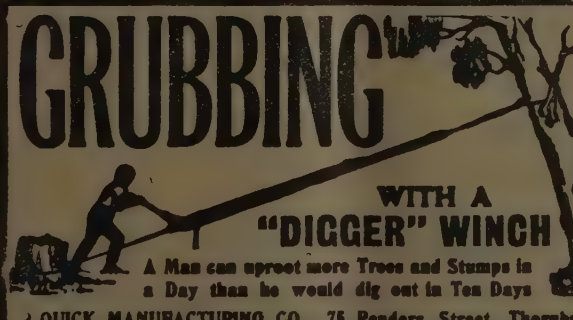
Fruit Exported to all countries. Supplies of wood wool, cases, nails, wire and other packing equipment always on hand.

English Fruit Prices.

Messrs. T. J. Poupart Ltd., in their weekly report, for January 13, 1933, state that at Covent Garden, London, Bramley Apples realised 5/- to 6/- per bushel, a few selected up to 8/-; Newton Wonder, 4/- to 6/- bus.; Cox, 8/- to 10/- per $\frac{1}{2}$ bus., 12/- per tray, 4/- to 7/- per tray of 15, 20, 24, and 28. Grapes, Colmar, 1/10 to 3/6 lb.; Muscat, 3/6 to 8/- per lb.

Spitalfields, London.—English Apples, Bramley, 4/- to 6/-; Newtons, 4/- to 5/- per bus.; C.O.P., 7/- to 11/- per $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.

Southampton (13/1/33).—Well-graded English Apples in good demand. Newtons, 6/- to 7/-; Bramley, 7/- to 8/- per bus. box; C.O.P., 12/- to 13/- per $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. box.



GRUBBING

WITH A
"DIGGER" WINCH

A Man can uproot more Trees and Stumps in
a Day than he would dig out in Ten Days

QUICK MANUFACTURING CO., 75 Penders Street, Thornbury, Victoria

Thousands
in Use

It earns its
Famous
LOW PRICE
in a Few Days

Write for
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READ THE

"Australasian Poultry World"

Something of Interest for
every Poultry Breeder.

All Newsagents 6d. per Copy

Wholesale Fruit Market

MELBOURNE



MAIN ENTRANCE TO MARKET

Consign Your Fruit to

R. A. Wing & Co.

Wholesale Fruit and Produce
Commission Agents,
No. 37 Wholesale Fruit Market,
Melbourne.

Branches 141 Little Bourke St.
And Victoria Market.
Telephone F 1744.

Consignments of Fruit and Vegetables

Assured Highest Market Rates.

P. A. Patrikeos

38 Wholesale Fruit Market,
Melbourne.

Telephone F 2227.

Sang Goon & Co.

Wholesale Fruit & Banana
Merchants & Commission Agents,
56 Wholesale Fruit Market and
327 King St., Melbourne.

Box 1736 G.P.O. Phone F 5427

Growers in all States are invited
to send consignments. Highest
market values. Prompt returns.

Tim Young & Co. Pty. Ltd.

Wholesale Fruit Merchants
and Commission Agents

18 Wholesale Fruit Market

Growers can be assured of receiv-
ing the very best service and
prompt returns.

Cable Address "TIYOUNG."

A.B.C. Code, 5th Edition.
Box 28a G.P.O., Melbourne.
Tel. F 4321.

Bankers:

E. S. & A. Bank Ltd.,
Melbourne—225 Swanston Street.

Consignments Solicited

Growers—Consign your Fruit to

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN THE TRADE.

Growers Protected
By Fidelity Bond.

W. S. TONG

Bankers:
UNION BANK,
Melbourne.

FRUIT MERCHANTS.

31 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, MELBOURNE.

Phones—Store: F 5932; Private: Hawthorn 3155.

H. M. WADE & CO.

Fruit Commission Agents

No. 21 Wholesale Fruit
Market, Melbourne

Prompt Advices and Account
Sales

Phone: F 4866

A. E. PITT

Member of Wholesale Fruit
Merchants' Association of Vic.
Established 1893.

14 WHOLESALE FRUIT
MARKET, MELBOURNE.

Consignments Solicited from all
States.

Growers Will Receive Top
Market Value and Prompt Returns
Fidelity Bond Guarantee for
£1,000.

Reference—E.S. & A. Bank,
Elizabeth St. Branch, Melbourne.
Phone: F 5035.

H. LOUEY PANG & CO. PTY. LTD.

Fruit, Produce and Commission Agents

No. 4 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, MELBOURNE

(Also at 172 Little Bourke Street)

G.P.O. Box No. 795 Melbourne.

References—E.S. & A. Bank, 225 Swanston St., Melbourne.

GOOD PRICES ASSURED

CHEQUES SENT DAILY—IMMEDIATELY CONSIGNMENT IS SOLD.

H. & S. FRANKEL

(Established 35 Years)

No. 44, WHOLESALE FRUIT
MARKET, MELBOURNE

Growers in all States are invited to
send consignments. Highest market
rates and prompt settlements.

Telephones: Store F4874;

Bankers: Private F1555 & F8711

Commonwealth Bank of Australia.
£500 Fidelity Bond Guarantee.

P.O. Box 1509N.

Fidelity Bond Guarantee £1,000

Telephone: F 3252

WING YOUNG & CO.

Wholesale Fruit and Banana Merchants

Cables & Telegrams:

"WINDISSET," Hong Kong.
"WINGYOUNG," Melbourne.
Reliable Advice and Service.

Branches at

HONG KONG & KONGMOON

Trial Shipments Solicited.

Bankers:

E.S. & A. Bank.
Melbourne & Adelaide.
Highest Prices & Prompt Returns.

38 Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne
and 243 Franklin Street,

Victoria.

Melbourne (28/2/33).—Prices quoted by the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association yesterday were:—Apples: Per Case: Eating, 2/- to 3/-, special higher; cooking, 1/6 to 2/6. Bananas: Q'land, double case, green, 8's, 9's, 19/- to 20/-; 7's, 17/- to 18/-; 6's, 15/- to 16/-. Grapefruit, per case, 6/- to 12/-; special higher. Grapes, 6/- to 8/-; few special higher; inferior lower. Lemons, per case, 8/- to 16/-, special higher. Pears, 2/- to 4/-, special higher. Passion Fruit, 4/- to 6/- half case, few special higher. Peaches, per case, 2/- to 4/-. Plums, per case, 1/- to 3/-; limited demand. Pineapples, double case, 7/- to 8/-, few best counts higher. Papaws, double case, 12/- to 14/-. Tomatoes, 2/6 to 6/-. Val. Oranges, 5/- to 12/-; special higher. Other merchants quoted:—Figs, to 6/- case; Cantaloupes, 5/- to 6/- case; Q'land Rosellas, 3/6 to 5/- half-case.

The Federal Citrus Council of Australia reports that sales yesterday were as follow:—Vals., average standards, medium counts (126 up), 8/- to 9/-; 112, 7/-; 96, 6/-; 84, 5/-; green, 1/- to 2/- lower; selected standards, 9/- and 10/-, best counts; few higher; specially selected higher, 14/- and 15/-, best counts. Lemons, average standards, well colored, 15/- and 16/-, best counts; specials higher; green and faulty, 3/- to 4/- lower. Vic. Grapefruit, selected wrapped brands, counts 60-75, to 14/-; specially selected higher; large, 7/- to 11/-; average standard grades lower.

RAIL FREIGHT REDUCTION SOUGHT.

Mr. H. W. Clapp, Chairman of the Victorian Railway Commissioners, has promised careful consideration to a request made by a deputation representing the Victorian Fruit Exporters' Handling Committee, for a reduction of freight on fruit carried from the Victoria Dock Cool Stores to ships at Port Melbourne.

It was estimated that 250,000 cases of Apples and Pears would have to be placed in cool storage this season. On this it would be necessary to pay freight of 3/4 a ton if taken to a ship at Victoria Dock, or 5/- a ton if taken to Port Melbourne.

A splendid selection of Sunshine orchard and vineyard implements are included in the advertisement of the Sunshine Harvester Works, Sunshine. These include the Sunshine power sprayer, the Sunvine plough (which saves all hand hoe weeding in the vineyard), mouldboard and disc ploughs, tyne cultivators, etc.

"Gargoyle" red spraying oil is a familiar product for use among fruitgrowers in Australia and New Zealand, because of its consistent quality and proved efficiency. This is supplied by the Vacuum Oil Co. Pty. Ltd.

The attention of orchardists and poultrymen is directed to the advertisement in this issue of Messrs. David T. Boyd & Co. Ltd., 59 Mark-lane, London, England, wherein they are advertising "Red Rose" Nicotine Sulphate 40 per cent.

Croydon.—Fruit and vegetables and included in the schedule of 12th Annual Show of the Croydon and District Agricultural and Horticultural Society to be held on March 25, 1933. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. R. W. Wheeler.

Export from Victoria.—The estimated export of Apples and Pears from Victoria to England to February 24, was 115,000 cases. In addition there were also sent 3,380 packages of Pears. The bulk of the fruit went to London, the other port being Hull, with 2,941 packages.

DEVELOPING TRADE WITH THE EAST.**Display of Australian Fruits for Show Boat Tour and Empire Fair.**

Mr. George Wing Dann, partner and manager of Wing Young & Co., 38 Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne, has booked his passage for the Show Boat tour of the East in April. On arrival at Singapore he will leave the Show Boat and trans-ship to Hong Kong for an extended business tour of about six months. A display of all seasonable fresh fruits is being made upon the Show Boat and arrangements are now in hand for a further display at the Empire Fair, to be held at the Peninsula Hotel, Hong Kong. Wing Young & Co. have branch businesses at Hong Kong and Kong Moon, China, and while there Mr. Wing Dann intends to use every effort to increase the exports of fresh fruits already being sent in small quantities to the Near and Far East. He says that statistics show that Australia's fruit production is increasing each year, and while larger quantities are being sent to the United Kingdom, there still remains a large surplus even after allowing for home consumption. Growers therefore must look for further markets, and what better market exists than those of the Near and Far East, which are so close to Australia? Nearly one half of the world's population is in this region, and if only one person in every 1,000 consumed Australian fruit, there would never be any surplus fruit, and the industry could expand still further. America realised the value of this market years ago, and took steps to exploit it to the full. The result is that America supplies practically the whole of the fruit consumed in this region. It is generally conceded that the flavor of the Australian fruit is superior to that of the American, but America continues to be the main supplier of this market, because of the more attractive packing and general "get up." The opinion is expressed that with serious attention to the quality and packing of the Australian product, within a few years Australia would displace America as the leading supplier of this market.

Mr. Wing Dann is anxious to make the displays upon the Show Boat and at the Empire Fair in Hong Kong as attractive as possible, and would like to get into touch with any interested growers, with a view to arranging first-class samples. He would also appreciate any information or experience of others who have already done business in this region.

A FEW REPLACE PARTS AND YOUR OLD OLIVER IS AS GOOD AS NEW.

Standard the World Over.

OLIVER PLOUGHS

Ample Stocks of Parts at Competitive Prices

Victorian Agents—MALCOLM MOORE LTD., Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne

Telephone M 1178, 2 lines.

Telegrams: "MALMOOR" Melbourne

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FRUITGROWERS

All Members
under
Fidelity Bond

In response to numerous requests from growers for information as to who are members of the WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA, the following list is given. All are members of the above Association, and are registered firms carrying on business in the

Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne

Stand numbers are as indicated in parentheses.

H. M. WADE & CO. (21).
T. STOTT & SONS (26).
H. L. E. LOVETT & CO. (23).
A. E. PITT (14).
J. DAVIS PTY. LTD. (8).
W. S. TONG (31).
SILK BROS. PTY. LTD. (24-25).
J. G. MUMFORD (35).
GOLDEN VALLEY FRUIT CO. PTY. LTD. (15).
W. SWEENEY PTY. LTD. (33).

J. W. ROSS (13).
J. H. YOUNG & CO. PTY. LTD. (32).
DAVID SMITH PTY. LTD. (3).
SILBERT, SHARP & DAVIES PTY. LTD. (17).
A. MILLIS & SONS PTY. LTD. (34).
W. A. WATKINS (5).
P. A. PATRIKEOS (36).
R. RENOF (22).
G. WOOLF & SONS (29-30).
F. CAVE & CO. PTY. LTD. (9).
R. CORNISH & SONS (5).
J. HYMAN & SON (51).

GROWERS PROTECT YOURSELVES by consigning to members of the WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA.

Correspondence is invited by the Association.

J. D. FRASER, Secretary. 422-428 Collins St., Melbourne

PECAN AND AUSTRALIAN NUTS.

When in Hawaii, Mr. C. G. Savage, Director of Fruit Culture in N.S.W., made enquiries into the various aspects of the nut industry, and is convinced that the Pecan nut could be grown in N.S.W. He states that most of the leading varieties had been imported by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, and trees for experimental purposes had been distributed to growers to test under climatic conditions, and the different soils. The Australian nut (*Macadamia ternifolia*) was being planted in the Hawaiian Islands, and at present 300 acres were under cultivation there, but investigators found it difficult to produce nuts true to type. They were aiming to obtain a nut of large size with a comparatively thin shell. The roasting and salting of the nut appeared to be a popular way of using the kernels.

BANANA INDUSTRY.

In New South Wales, in 1922, the area under Bananas was approximately 5,000 acres. Due to the ravages of bunchy top the area declined to 1,200 acres. Quarantine regulations were proclaimed in 1927, and through the efforts of the Department of Agriculture and the co-operation of the growers, the industry was re-established, and in 1932, 7,000 acres were under crop. It is now one of the most remunerative rural industries, and many people had been attracted to the occupation, and there is every possibility of 13,000 acres being under Bananas in New South Wales by the end of the year. The quality of fruit being produced at present, is mostly very good. In order to popularise local Bananas, the Banana Federation has arranged for a display in the window of Gowing's Store, at the corner of George and Markets streets, Sydney, from March 1 to 8. During the display, cartons of high quality fruit will be sold at nominal prices.

TREATMENT FOR "SOUR SAP."

FOR POME AND STONE FRUIT trees affected with sour sap, the following is recommended by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. Definite control measures cannot be recommended, but the following may minimise losses caused by the disease:—

1. Scarfing or lightly cutting the bark of affected trees by means of a sharp knife. The cut should be lightly made, so as not to extend into the wood, and should be a continuous one from the ground line up the trunk and main limbs, one cut to correspond with each branch.

2. Any limbs which fail to make growth by the end of the growing season should be examined by removing small portions of bark with a sharp knife, and if the underlying wood is brownish in color, or the thin layer of tissue between the wood and bark is brown or black in color, the limb or limbs should be removed, cutting well back to healthy wood. This is advisable only where sufficient of the tree can be left to make a fairly well-balanced top.

BROWN SCALE is usually at a vulnerable stage during March. Spray with white or red oil. Fumigation is very effective.

Advertising Australia in Britain.—In the monthly report on Australian Trade Publicity, Mr. A. E. Hyland, Director, London, states that during November, 300 vans in various parts of the country, and five lorries, and two vans covering Kent and Surrey, exhibited Australian dried fruit and butter posters. Fifty London buses also carried our dried fruit and butter streamers.

Full preparations are in hand for advertising Australian fresh fruit when this arrives.

AT the February meeting of the Tasmanian State Fruit Advisory Board, a letter was read from the Registrar of Farm Produce Agents, Sydney, stating that the amount available for distribution in the case of James and Bradley would not be sufficient to pay growers in full, and it was expected that approximately 10/- in the £1 would be paid.

PORT OF LONDON.

The Port of London Authority, in its News Service Department, shows evidence that no less than 80 new factories have sprung up in London during the past 12 months. Unemployment is at the present less by half in London than in the rest of England—London 10.7 per cent., and England 22 per cent. London has a special claim of manufacturers seeking locations for the establishment of new industries, also on Empire shippers of raw materials and food. To emphasise the importance of London as a consuming and distributing centre, one-third of the population of the whole of the United Kingdom—20,000,000 people—live within economic reach of the metropolis. In Greater London alone, there live some 8,500,000 men, women and children, and the number is steadily growing as more industries become established. No food is produced in this area, and at least 25,000,000 meals are consumed daily. Reliance is placed upon the steady arrival of imported foodstuffs produced within the Empire.

The development of the Empire is indeed unmistakably reflected in the growth of London and its port, and it was largely with a sense of confidence that Imperial trade would flourish that the Port of London Authority executed their port development works at a cost of some £20,000,000. London is an ideal distributing centre. All transport arteries of the country, both road and rail, radiate from London. Its docks are the largest in the world and well equipped; the labor available is amongst the best that can be found, and is resourceful and adaptable.

Imports of Fruit into New South Wales.—During the year 1931-32, a total of 1,927,072 cases of fruit were imported into N.S.W. from the other States, including the following:—from Tasmania, 1,364,068 cases (mainly Apples); from Queensland, 206,586 cases Pineapples, 253,812 cases and 5,275 bunches Bananas; from Victoria, 341,214 cases; from South Australia, 76,843 cases (mainly Oranges); from W.A., 8,667 cases fruit. In addition, N.S.W. received 6,275 trays and 1,276 cases Strawberries and other fruits, also vegetables from Queensland.

You can get A Higher Price for Your Fruit

by consigning it to:—

ORCHARD FRUIT SUPPLIES CO. Rockhampton, Queensland

This Company owns five Retail Fruit Shops as well as running a substantial Wholesale and Country trade, and can get you the best possible prices for your fruit.

Prompt advices and returns.

Give us a trial now.

... Address: Box 223, Rockhampton. Phone 1584. ...

FRUIT ESSENCES.

Mr. J. F. Riley, Secretary of the Manufacturing Grocers' Union, has directed public attention to the importance of using fruit in the manufacture of essences as against synthetic production from coal tar and other elements.

Fruit Essences from Berries.

Messrs. Alfred Lawrence & Co. Ltd., Melbourne, have established a factory for the manufacture of essences from fruit, realising the prospect of a valuable export trade being developed which would assist substantially in stabilising the prices for berry fruits. This factory has already taken considerable supplies of Oranges, Lemons, Apricots, Raspberries, Red Currants, Black Currants, Strawberries, Blackberries, Loganberries, Passion Fruit and Cherries. An inspection of the factory was recently arranged by the Secretary of the Manufacturing Grocers' Union, Mr. F. J. Riley, the visitors being conducted over the factory by the Managing Director, Mr. A. T. Carthew.

Selling Fruit in London.—The firm of Minear, Munday & Miller Ltd., although established as recently as 1927, has made good progress. This firm is established at Covent Garden as fruit brokers and commission salesmen, and has specialised in handling fruit from Australia, although necessarily through other parts of the year they handle large quantities of foreign fruit. The firm acts as sole agents in London for the South Australian Government in the distribution of P.E.D. brand Apples, Pears and other fresh fruits. The business is conducted both by auction and private treaty. The directors, who are Australians, are appreciated in the trade and have built up a large and satisfactory connection. Their representatives in Australia are Messrs. McDermott & Sheedy, City Fruit Markets, Sydney, N.S.W., and Mr. A. Hicks, 18 William-street, Perth, W.A.

TASMANIA.

The Port Huon Fruitgrowers' Co-operative Association is actively in the business of exporting fruit and manufacturing fruit pulps and fresh kept fruits. They have factories at Hobart, Huonville and New Norfolk, also extensive cool stores at Port Huon. The Association's standardised packing sheds are at Hobart, Franklin, Birch's Bay, Geeveston, Dover, Huonville, Kettering, Lucaston, Shipwrights' Point, and Margate. The general manager is Mr. J. P. Piggott.

GERRARD
The Tie That Binds

Victorian Railways will not meet claims for damage and ulage of cases in transit unless double strapped for safe transport. A penny spent on Gerrard Strapping goes a long way in safe transport.

Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Co.
Pty. Ltd.
119-125 Hawke St., W. Melb., C.3
SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE,
PERTH

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane (23/2/33).—Grapes, Stanthorpe, Muscatels 4/- to 6/- case, Hamburg 3/- to 4/-, White Syrian 3/-, Ascots and Black Prince 3/- to 4/- case, Waltham Cross 6/- to 8/- case; Roma PC 6/- to 7/-, Plums 2/- to 5/- case; Pears WBC 4/- to 6/-, special 8/- to 9/- case, PT 4/- to 6/-; Passionfruit, first grade 5/- to 7/- case, seconds 2/- to 2/6; Peaches, 1/6 to 3/- case, special 4/- to 5/-; Nectarines, 2/6 to 5/- case; Southern Val. Oranges from N.S.W. from 6/- to 10/- case; Papaws, colored 4/- to 6/- case, other grades from 2/- to 4/-; local Lemons 6/- to 8/-, Southern Lemons 7/- to 13/-; Persimmons 1/- to 2/6 case, special trays 3/-; local Mangoes, 4/- to 8/- case; Quinces, 3/- to 6/- bush. case; smooth leaf Pineapples, case 3/- to 5/-; Ripley Pines 4/- to 7/- case. For Queensland Apples the following prices ruled:—Jon. 3/- to 6/- case, odd sales at 7/-, G.S. 4/- to 6/-, Del. 4/- to 6/-, Demo. 4/- to 6/-, King David 3/- to 6/-, McIntosh Reds 3/- to 5/-, Carringtons 3/- to 5/-; Bananas, eight inches 17/- to 18/-, a few 20/-, sevens 14/- to 16/-, sixes 10/- to 13/-, Norfolk Island 8/- to 15/- per case; Lemons, green and partly colored, 96 to 138 in case 7/- to 8/-, 150 to 200 8/- to 10/-, 216 to 252 7/- to 9/-, N.S.W. and S. Aus., colored 9/- to 12/-, plain grade, small, 4/- to 5/-, juice fruit to 7/-; Oranges, Val. (standard only), 96 to 175 in case 5/- to 7/-, 188 to 216 5/- to 6/-, smaller 4/- to 5/-, special, 125 to 188 8/- to 9/-, a few higher, other sizes 5/6 to 7/- bush., cucumbers 1/- to 1/6 half bush.; Passionfruit, N.S.W., 2/- to 5/-, a few extra special to 7/- half bush.; Pineapples, Queens, 10 to 15 in case 6/- to 7/-, 18 to 24 6/- to 9/- per case; Rosellas, 2/- to 2/6 half bush.; Tomatoes, N.S.W. and Qld., 2/- to 3/- half bush., Vic., 4/- to 6/-, special to 7/- bush.; watermelons 2/- to 7/- per doz.

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All sizes, Black and Galv., 2ft. lengths for irrigation.
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POULTRY WORLD**

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Victoria Market.—For the convenience of housewives, the Markets Committee of the City Council has decided to extend the closing hour of the retail markets at the Victoria Market from 1 o'clock until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Retail markets are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

D. Harvey, implement manufacturer, of Box Hill, is now represented in the Goulburn Valley by Mr. E. J. O'Donnell, of Shepparton. Mr. O'Donnell was formerly a fruitgrower and builder at Shepparton East, and is well known throughout the Goulburn Valley. His premises are in High-street, Shepparton, where the D. Harvey implements may be inspected.

CONVERSION OF UNPROFITABLE APPLE TREES.

A GOOD EXAMPLE of converting unprofitable trees to another variety by the "refurnishing" system is reported by Mr. G. Stratford, Orchard Instructor, Motueka, as follows:—"An orchardist on the Moutere Hills concluding that his Ribston Pippin trees were not profitable to grow, decided to work them over with Cox's Orange Pippin. After explaining to him the advantages, he decided to adopt the refurnishing system instead of the orthodox method of grafting. The leaders were stripped quite bare during the pruning season, allowing new shoots to push out all along the leaders during the following growing season. These new shoots were then budded during February, putting in anything from 150 to 200 buds per tree. The leaders were also cut back the required length, and Cox's Orange Pippin scions grafted on the ends. Convenient subleaders were similarly grafted. The result was a splendid take, with practically all buds and grafts, and it is anticipated that in two years' time the grower will have large Cox's Orange Pippin trees in good bearing. Probably some trouble will be experienced for a time with growths from Ribston buds, but these can be suppressed during the season." It is understood that a similar system has been practised in Tasmania and other Australian States.—("N.Z. Journal of Agriculture.")

**Ship Your Oranges,
Lemons, Grapes to
New Zealand**

All consignments for
this market will have
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**The Co-operative
Fruitgrowers of Otago
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Personal supervision of
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Cheques posted promptly.

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Queensland.

ANTHRACNOSE IN BANANAS.

Growers Are Urged to Stamp Out the Disease.

BANANA-GROWERS in Queensland are being urged to stamp out Anthracnose in Bananas, if they desire to compete with the imported fruit. The disease spreads to adjacent Bananas, and other cases and ripening rooms will harbor spores unless completely disinfected.

The disease is a fungus and makes its appearance in Bean plots. It spreads with great rapidity. A bag of Beans may contain half a dozen affected pods; after 24 hours 100 per cent. will be found to be affected.

The following precautions are suggested:—

Clean up the packing shed and all waste debris must be removed. The shed must be sprayed with a solution of formalin, and old bags showing mould should be destroyed. Careful handling is essential, and the fruit must be dry when packed and marketed as soon as possible. It is advisable to allow light and air to the fruit on the bunch by "leafing up" the plantation.

Stanthorpe.—The promoters of the Stanthorpe show are to be congratulated on the fine show of fruits exhibited during February. Experts are of the opinion that it would be hard to find a better all-round display. The show was an outstanding success.

SUCCESSFUL APPLE GROWER.

Mr. R. G. Wells, of Thulimbah, Wins Challenge Cup.

The "Courier Cup" for export Apples was won at the 56th show of the Stanthorpe and District Agricultural Society by Mr. R. G. Wells, of Thulimbah.

This is Mr. Wells' third win in the class for "Four cases of Export Apples," and he becomes the absolute winner of the very fine "Courier" Cup.

The judges considered the standard in this class very high, and they had never seen better packed fruit.

HANDLE BANANAS CAREFULLY.

Great care must be taken in the handling and packing of Bananas if the fruit is to be marketed in first-class condition. The quality depends more upon keeping the skin in sound unbroken condition than any other factor. When the skin is injured, common rot organisms gain entrance and quickly decomposes it. Carelessness generally is the consequent result of poor prices being realised for the fruit.

The man who in this world can keep the whiteness of his soul, is not likely to lose it in any other.

It is not the size of the dog in the fight, but the size of the fight in the dog that counts.

— THE —

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BANANA BUNCHY TOP CONTROL.

Virus Transferred by Aphis.

Mr. G. H. Hardy, Walter and Eliza Hall Fellow in Economic Biology at the University of Queensland has been carrying out research work connected with bunchy top and aphides. Mr. Hardy states that subject to inoculation, 21 days elapsed up to the detection of the disease when symptoms showed first in the third leaf, 23 when shown in the fourth leaf. Occasionally symptoms showed first in the fifth leaf to be thrown. When the aphides are transferred to a healthy plant, the symptoms develop very strongly. Once a colony of infected aphides mixed in age has been transferred to a healthy plant, the disease can be transmitted from that colony up to 9 days. In no case tested was such a colony capable of retransmitting the disease between 14 days of the transference and the appearance of the leaf bearing the disease symptoms. The longevity of the virus in a colony of aphides is limited in duration. There is a limited region of the plant that is capable of supplying infection to the aphis.

Mr. Hardy states that most tests of the early experiments gave negative results, but it is now possible to conduct a wide variety of experiments that will give positive results. It is not possible to foretell yet in which leaf the symptoms of the disease will first appear. This may depend either on the condition of advancement these leaves may have made at the time of inoculation, or else on the time the virus takes travelling from the point of injection to a vital place within the plant.

EXPORT OF PINEAPPLES.

THE PINEAPPLES marketed in the United Kingdom come principally from the Azores, shipments from these islands being continued throughout the year. The heaviest quantities come forward during December and January, and again in May and June. From the Azores come the large and expensive smooth Cayenne variety.

South Africa has now substantially entered the Pineapple export trade, concentrating on the Queen Pine. During 1932 South Africa's export of Pineapples was nearly double that of 1931. From February to June, 1932, South Africa exported 6,816 cwt. of Pineapples to the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom usually imports about 30,000 cwt. of Pineapples annually. There has been a great improvement recently in the condition of South African Pines; however, last season some consignments became sweaty after unloading, exuding juice and becoming

ing covered with a surface mould. Investigations are being made to improve the export trade, also to overcome the variation in maturity—some arrived partly green, others over-ripe.

QUEENSLAND.

Gympie (19/2/32).—At the half-yearly meeting of the Gympie Fruitgrowers' Co-operative Association in February, Mr. C. C. Cullen presided over a good attendance.

The Secretary said that the Gympie district had suffered severely because of the rust caused by Banana thrips: definite efforts should be made immediately to have the pest investigated. It was decided that a deputation wait on the Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Bulcock), requesting that this matter be taken up by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Messrs. C. C. Cullen, M. Buchanan and A. C. Stewart were appointed to wait on the Minister.

A striking illustration of the demand for suitable Banana-growing land here was afforded at the Lands Office on February 13, when 39 applications were made for an area of 146 acres in the Kin Kin district, which only contains about 25 acres suitable for Banana-growing.

The output of Bananas from the Gympie district is decreasing weekly, and a definite programme of disease prevention is urgently needed to restore the once prolific industry to its former usefulness.

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH INDIA.

A comparative statement showing the imports into British India during the fiscal years 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31 is to hand from the Department of Commerce, Melbourne. The figures show these imports, Australia's share being shown in parenthesis:—

Fresh fruits (except Coconuts) to the value of 792,717 rupees (11,771); Currants and Raisins, 1,138 tons (16); jams and jellies, 13,491 cwt. (3,295); fruits canned or bottled, 32,662 cwt. (2,225).

Empire Marketing Board.—An inter-Imperial Committee has been formed to consider the future of the Empire Marketing Board. Its future depends upon the extent to which the Dominions are willing to share the expense.

Prospective Boss: Now, look here, Sambo. I've told you what your duties will be. You can have the job, and you'll get what you are worth.

Sambo: That's no use to me, boss. I'm getting more than that already.

Do not run any Financial Risk with your Fruit
but Consign it to

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Tasmania: State Fruit Advisory Board.
New South Wales: N.S.W. Central Citrus Assn. Ltd.
Batlow Packing House Co-op. Soc. Ltd.